THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
PUBLISHED BY

BOSTON, TUESDAY, MARCH 7, 1899

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear,"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The Wide Horizon

Legion of Honor

DIVES OF AN OMOOKEN IN FRANCE

By Sidney Huddleston

TWO items in the current newspapers indicate the desire of the French to do honor to the memory of their dead countrymen who have fallen in the battle of life. One is the announcement that the Legion of Honor, which has been closed to the public for repairs, will be reopened on the 14th of July, the anniversary of the fall of the Bastile. The other is the statement that the Chamber of Deputies has voted to appropriate 100,000 francs for the erection of a monument to Victor Noir, who was killed in a duel with Prince Pierre Bonaparte in 1870. The Legion of Honor is the only official institution in France which has been kept open to the public during the whole of the present century. It was founded by Napoleon I. in 1802, and has ever since been regarded by the French people with a peculiar affection. Its beautiful palace on the Quai d'Orsay, with its treasures of art and its historical associations, has been visited by thousands of Americans, who have found in the Legion of Honor one of the most interesting features of Paris. The Bastile, which was destroyed by the mob in 1789, was the hated symbol of the tyranny of the Bourbons. Its fall was celebrated by the French people as the beginning of a new era of liberty and equality. The anniversary of the day on which it was destroyed is the great national holiday of France. The Chamber of Deputies, in voting the money for the monument to Victor Noir, has done honor to the memory of a man who was murdered by a prince of the Bonaparte family, and who was the idol of the Parisian populace. The duel between Victor Noir and Prince Pierre Bonaparte was the result of a newspaper quarrel. Victor Noir was a young journalist who had made himself very popular by his fearless attacks upon the Bonapartes. He was shot down in the street by Prince Pierre, and his funeral was the occasion of a great popular demonstration against the Empire. The Empress Eugénie was then regent, and the Emperor Napoleon III. was absent in the field with the army. The Empress, who was a Spanish woman, and who had always been unpopular with the French people, was terrified by the demonstration which followed the funeral of Victor Noir, and she and her ministers were glad to avail themselves of the pretext afforded by the duel to prosecute Prince Pierre Bonaparte for murder. He was tried before the Senate, which was the highest court in the land, and was acquitted on the ground that he had killed Victor Noir in self-defense. The Senate was composed entirely of the creatures of the Emperor, and the trial was a mockery of justice. The people, however, believed that Prince Pierre had murdered Victor Noir in cold blood, and the verdict of the Senate was received with indignation throughout France. The Empress Eugénie was unpopular, and the people believed that she had instigated the murder of Victor Noir in order to get rid of a political opponent. The Empress was afraid to go to the funeral of Victor Noir, and the Emperor was absent with the army. The Empress, however, sent a wreath of immortelles to be placed on the coffin of Victor Noir, and this wreath was received with cheers by the people. The Empress was afterward accused of having instigated the murder of Victor Noir, and the Emperor was charged with having sent the wreath of immortelles to the funeral. The Empress and the Emperor were both unpopular, and the people believed that they were responsible for the murder of Victor Noir

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9, 1932—VOL. XXXII, NO. 88 ** ATLANTIC EDITION | NEW CENTS ELSEWHERE / THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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NRA Expected To Cut Codes 27 P. C.

Williams Resigns As Board Head

With Approval Of The White House;

Agg For Lapor.

Raised To 16 In Connecticut

Bill Now in Hands of Governor Also Limits Work Up to 18

Farm Tops Exempted

ALBANY, N. Y., March 8—A bill to prohibit employment of children under 16 years of age in any gainful occupation during school hours was signed by Governor Winant today.

The measure, which was passed by the Legislature unanimously, also limits the employment of children between 16 and 18 years of age to eight hours a day and forty-eight hours a week.

Exceptions are made in the case of children employed in agricultural pursuits, in domestic service in private homes, and in the sale of newspapers.

Governor Winant also signed a bill which prohibits the employment of children under 16 years of age in any mercantile establishment, factory, or workshop after 10 o'clock in the evening or before 6 o'clock in the morning.

Another bill signed by the Governor today provides that children between the ages of 16 and 18 years may be employed in mercantile establishments, factories, or workshops after 10 o'clock in the evening or before 6 o'clock in the morning, if they have been employed during the same period of the previous day.

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Industries to Come Under It in Future

Senate Committee Is Deciding Factor

Reported Only Major

Textile Mill Plans

Domestic Contraction in Power, Scope and Organization Looms

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WASHINGTON, March 8—With the fate of the recently created Industrial Recovery Board, a position which may be filled since the retirement of Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, still undetermined, the Senate Committee on Finance today followed a succession of more than 20 witnesses who appeared before it to urge the retention of the textile industry in the list of the codes to be drawn up under the National Industrial Recovery Act.

The committee today heard representatives of the cotton textile industry, the woolen industry, the silk industry, the rayon industry, the knitting industry, the carpet industry, the hosiery industry, the underwear industry, the lace industry, the thread industry, the narrow fabrics industry, the elastic webbing industry, the braid industry, the corset industry, the garment industry, the handkerchief industry, the necktie industry, the millinery industry, the fur industry, the leather industry, the glove industry, the shoe industry, the rubber industry, the canvas goods industry, the bag industry, the umbrella industry, the cordage industry, the twine industry, the jute industry, the flax industry, the hemp industry, the burlap industry, the cotton waste industry, the wool waste industry, the felt industry, the plush industry, the pile fabrics industry, the tapestry industry, the upholstery industry, the curtain industry, the table oilcloth industry, the linoleum industry, the artificial leather industry, the rubberized fabrics industry, the rubber thread industry, the rubber footwear industry, the rubber clothing industry, the rubber belting industry, the rubber hose industry, the rubber packing industry, the rubber tire industry, the rubber tube industry, the rubber sponge industry, the rubber toy industry, the rubber sundries industry, the asbestos industry, the mica industry, the graphite industry, the abrasives industry, the cement industry, the lime industry, the gypsum industry, the plaster industry, the brick industry, the tile industry, the terra cotta industry, the pottery industry, the glass industry, the optical goods industry, the scientific instruments industry, the photographic equipment industry, the watch industry, the clock industry, the jewelry industry, the silverware industry, the plated ware industry, the pewter industry, the aluminum industry, the brass industry, the copper industry, the wire industry, the nail industry, the screw industry, the bolt industry, the nut industry, the rivet industry, the washer industry, the screw machine industry, the stamping industry, the tool industry, the cutlery industry, the hardware industry, the saw industry, the file industry, the needle industry, the pin industry, the fishhook industry, the metal furniture industry, the bedding industry, the upholstered furniture industry, the wood furniture industry, the refrigerator industry, the washing machine industry, the vacuum cleaner industry, the sewing machine industry, the electrical appliances industry, the radio industry, the electrical machinery industry, the heating apparatus industry, the ventilating equipment industry, the air conditioning industry, the refrigerating machinery industry, the steam engine industry, the internal combustion engine industry, the turbine industry, the water wheel industry, the windmill industry, the pump industry, the compressed air machinery industry, the conveying machinery industry, the hoisting machinery industry, the crane industry, the industrial truck industry, the trailer industry, the railroad equipment industry, the car building industry, the railroad repair shop industry, the electric railway equipment industry, the motor vehicle industry, the bicycle industry, the aircraft industry, the boat building industry, the ship repairing industry, the marine supply industry, the dock industry, the canal industry, the harbor industry, the river industry, the port industry, the shipping industry, the stevedoring industry, the warehousing industry, the trucking industry, the baggage industry, the express industry, the parcel post industry, the railway mail service industry, the railway express agency industry, the railroad industry, the water transportation industry, the air transportation industry, the pipe line industry, the telegraph industry, the telephone industry, the radio broadcasting industry, the motion picture industry, the theatrical industry, the vaudeville industry, the concert industry, the lecture industry, the entertainment industry, the sports industry, the recreation industry, the resort industry, the hotel industry, the restaurant industry, the club industry, the personal service industry, the laundry industry, the cleaning and dyeing industry, the barber shop industry, the beauty parlor industry, the funeral service industry, the cemetery industry, the crematory industry, the undertaking industry, the embalming industry, the florist industry, the nursery industry, the landscape gardening industry, the tree surgery industry, the forestry industry, the lumber industry, the logging industry, the sawmill industry, the planing mill industry, the shingle mill industry, the lath mill industry, the veneer mill industry, the plywood industry, the wood preserving industry, the charcoal industry, the sawdust industry, the wood chemical industry, the naval stores industry, the cooperage industry, the basket industry, the box industry, the crate industry, the excelsior industry, the wood turning industry, the wood carving industry, the wood engraving industry, the wood inlaying industry, the wood finishing industry, the wood polishing industry, the wood staining industry, the wood painting industry, the wood varnishing industry, the wood lacquering industry, the wood enameling industry, the wood gilding industry, the wood silvering industry, the wood bronzing industry, the wood coloring industry, the wood bleaching industry, the wood dyeing industry, the wood graining industry, the wood marbleizing industry, the wood veneering industry, the wood inlaying industry, the wood carving industry, the wood engraving industry, the wood turning

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15 ARLINGTON STREET, at the Ritz-Carlton

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The advance from the very low cost of fifty years ago—through the next two years to the newest—smartest—and most magnificent cent standard merchandise.

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An epoch-making event in the annals of silver history is presented in this exposition revealing the outstanding craftsmanship of America's leading silversmiths. This most remarkable display is of interest to all . . . and everyone is most cordially invited to visit us during this two-week's exhibition. Hospitality never before has so direct a collection of Sterling. Its services been assembled at one time, in one store. While all services displayed are subject to sale, to view this exposition incurs no obligation to purchase.

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This special discount to acquaint you with the name of combined fine and luxury. Unsurpassed for every appliance, luxurious softness and extraordinary wearing qualities . . . Percale sheets by Pepperell are made for the finest homes.

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63x108,	standard	3.05	now 2.75
90x108,	standard	4.35	now 3.95
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42x38½,	cases,	.80	now 60c

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LUNCHEON SERVICE CRATER BOSTON

TOMORROW

8:00 a.m. Check mail. 11 a.m.

MAT MUSICALE—Guidance by Miss Madeleine Oliver, pianist. Jacob Sleeper Hall, 8:15.

Other Events

SOVIET DRAMA—Lecture by Prof. Henry Moskorvitz, Boston University College of Music, Massachusetts Avenue at Huntington Avenue, 8:15.

BOSTON YACHTING—Lantern slides of Egypt and the Nile, by Charles A. Coolidge, 14 Somerset Road, Belmont, 8:15.

Music

CHAMBERS MUSIC—Concert by faculty of Boston University College of Music, Jacques Hoffmann, violinist, Jacob Sleeper Hall, 8:15.

Organ recital by Everett E. Truette, Jacob Sleeper Hall, 8:15.

FRESH VEGETABLES

Fresh Flavor For

To bring out the delicate, tender-tree flavor of vegetables, be sure you use the new Vegetable GOOD LUCK in making your mashed sauce. The date on every bonus of GOOD LUCK guarantees its delicious, mild-sweet flavor—and the cost is so small you can use it generously. Remember: for finest vegetables, use finest GOOD LUCK. Your grocer has it.

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FOR TABLE—BAKING—COOKING

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GOOD LUCK OLEOMARGARINE VEGETABLE

DATED FRESH DATED FRESH DATED FRESH

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In Boston: Tremont at Bromfield

Ten dollars? Twenty dollars? Fifty dollars? Hundred dollars? "Real dollars"—they're all worth the same! Every suit, every overcoat is right from out your pick up in a Kocker Peet sale! Every suit, every overcoat is right from out legular stock.

MEN'S AND YOUNG MEN'S SUITS (Men's and Young Men's)

$32—formerly to $60
Were $42 to $50. More than half were $52 and $55.

$42—formerly to $72
Were $52 to $72. More than half were $72 and $75.

OVERCOATS
Men's and Young Men's in double rows Chesterfield, raglan or form-fitting models for all occasions. Were $42 to $72. More than half were $52 and $55.

$32—formerly to $52
Were $42 to $72. More than half were $52 and $55.

$32—formerly to $52
Were $42 to $72. More than half were $52 and $55.

$42—formerly to $82
Were $52 to $82. More than half were $62 and $65.

KOCKER PEET

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper

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Advertising rates on application.

THE

Boy Violinist

Frankie Zaccarino

Tomorrow Evening

who will give a recital in Jordan Hall

Tomorrow's Features

10:00	Hollywood closeup	U. S. Tompkins's Jack Frost: solo-	Songs of Good Will
10:30	Home Sweet Home	Girls' Glee Club	Dramatic sketch
10:45	Madame Galvin	Orch.; R. Colman	Int. chronic disc.
11:00	Mid-Week Hymn Sing	Old Colony Trio	Dramatic sketch
11:15	Radio Forum	Mildred Kent Bruno	Musical Fantasies
11:30	Boys' Club of Roxbury	Orch.; Ralph Allen	Sample Story
11:45	Mid-Week Hymn Sing	Old Colony Trio	Dramatic sketch
12:00	Noon Musicale	Mid-Week Hymn Sing	Old Colony Trio
12:30	Noonday Service	Old Colony Trio	Dramatic sketch
12:45	Madame Galvin	Orch.; R. Colman	Int. chronic disc.
1:00	Noonday Service	Old Colony Trio	Dramatic sketch
1:15	Radio Forum	Mildred Kent Bruno	Musical Fantasies
1:30	Noonday Service	Old Colony Trio	Dramatic sketch
1:45	Madame Galvin	Orch.; R. Colman	Int. chronic disc.
2:00	Noonday Service	Old Colony Trio	Dramatic sketch
2:15	Radio Forum	Mildred Kent Bruno	Musical Fantasies
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2:45	Madame Galvin	Orch.; R. Colman	Int. chronic disc.
3:00	Noonday Service	Old Colony Trio	Dramatic sketch
3:15	Radio Forum	Mildred Kent Bruno	Musical Fantasies
3:30	Noonday Service	Old Colony Trio	Dramatic sketch
3:45	Madame Galvin	Orch.; R. Colman	Int. chronic disc.
4:00	Noonday Service	Old Colony Trio	Dramatic sketch
4:15	Radio Forum	Mildred Kent Bruno	Musical Fantasies
4:30	Noonday Service	Old Colony Trio	Dramatic sketch
4:45	Madame Galvin	Orch.; R. Colman	Int. chronic disc.
5:00	Noonday Service	Old Colony Trio	Dramatic sketch
5:15	Radio Forum	Mildred Kent Bruno	Musical Fantasies
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5:45	Madame Galvin	Orch.; R. Colman	Int. chronic disc.
6:00	Noonday Service	Old Colony Trio	Dramatic sketch
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6:45	Madame Galvin	Orch.; R. Colman	Int. chronic disc.
7:00	Noonday Service	Old Colony Trio	Dramatic sketch
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7:45	Madame Galvin	Orch.; R. Colman	Int. chronic disc.
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The Monitor's Radio Timetable

What's on the air Tonight

8:00	Amateur Hour	NBC Artists	Basball scores
8:15	Variations	Tom Mix Radio	Andrew Stanley
8:30	The Rhythm Rogues	Radio Tenors	Jack Armstrong
8:45	Lullaby Hour	Sandman Club	Serial Stories
9:00	Jewell Ridgely	Willy Bergquist	Melody Limited
9:30	News: Jackson	Lowell Thomas	Gabriel Heatter
9:45	"My Adventure"	Sketches: Music	Goldstein: Dentist
10:00	Edgewater Beach	Hotel Orch.	Ted Weems Orch.
10:30	Ben Bernie	Lou Holtz	Lennie Hayton
11:00	News: Jackson	Lowell Thomas	Gabriel Heatter
11:15	Jesse Crawford	Organ Recital	Vincent Sorey Orch.
11:30	Ben Bernie	Lou Holtz	Lennie Hayton
12:00	Midnight	Sun Dial Time	Dance Orchestra
12:30	Dance Orchestra	Jan Garber	Dance Orchestra
1:00	Dance Orchestra	Jan Garber	Dance Orchestra
1:30	Dance Orchestra	Jan Garber	Dance Orchestra
2:00	Dance Orchestra	Jan Garber	Dance Orchestra
2:30	Dance Orchestra	Jan Garber	Dance Orchestra

Tomorrow's Features

up to Luncheon

8:45 MEET. Miss Grace Sherwood, teacher from WOV, demonstrates, N. Y.
10:00 MEET. Edward Machado, "The Gospel Singer."
10:30 MEET. Dutch Masters Band, Frank Parker, tenor, conductor.
11:30 MEET. Miss Grace Sherwood, teacher from WOV, demonstrates, N. Y.

Noon Features

12:00 MEET. Melodic Strings: concert ensemble from Toronto, Ont.
12:30 MEET. Lady Gossip, Mary Eastman, Jean Paul and Mark, Art Kassel, tenor.
1:00 MEET. Ben Bernie's Orchestra: Lou Holtz: soloist: chorus.
1:30 MEET. Ben Bernie's Orchestra: Lou Holtz: soloist: chorus.
2:00 MEET. Ben Bernie's Orchestra: Lou Holtz: soloist: chorus.
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11:00 MEET. Ben Bernie's Orchestra: Lou Holtz: soloist: chorus.
11:30 MEET. Ben Bernie's Orchestra: Lou Holtz: soloist: chorus.

late Evening

8:30 MAVC. Fred Merrick's Tennessee Mountaineers: soloists: trio, duo, solo.
8:00 MEET. Glen Rice: soloist: clarinet: "Rag" Nichols and his orchestra.
8:00 MEET. Phil Cook, a Comic Strip: "Tales of Today," Boston.
8:45 MAVC. "Coffee Time": Harp Ensemble: clarinet: "Rag" Nichols and his orchestra.
8:45 MEET. Arlene Arnett, Hope Hunt: Ernest Hutcheson, pianist: ensemble.
9:00 MEET. Glen Rice: soloist: clarinet: clarinet soloist.
9:00 MAVC. "Coffee Time": Harp Ensemble: clarinet: clarinet soloist.
9:15 MEET. "Tales of Today," Boston.
9:30 MEET. "Trail of Adventure," Boston.
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11:00 MAVC. Fred Merrick's Tennessee Mountaineers: soloists: trio, duo, solo.
11:15 MEET. "Tales of Today," Boston.
11:30 MEET. "Trail of Adventure," Boston.
11:30 MAVC. Fred Merrick's Tennessee Mountaineers: soloists: trio, duo, solo.
11:45 MEET. Arlene Arnett, Hope Hunt: Ernest Hutcheson, pianist: ensemble.

Legislature Cut Plan Ditched

Coolidge Hits Biennial Sessions

Boston Charter Changes Sought

(Continued from Page 1)

knocking at the door of the Legislature. At a hearing yesterday, three more important political significances were presented—first that the most important political element in the election of the governor of Massachusetts is the personality of the candidate from each party as an individual, and not as a representative of the party; second, that the Democratic party in Massachusetts is not a party of office-holders, but a party of office-seekers; third, that the Democratic party in Massachusetts is not a party of organization, but a party of disorganization.

All these will prove into full effect in the campaign of 1932, and the Democratic party in Massachusetts will be the party of office-seekers, job-hunters, favor-askers, and favor-grantors. No political platform can be written that will satisfy all of these elements. Each will have its own ideas as to what should be done, and each will be disappointed if its ideas are not carried out. The Democratic party in Massachusetts is not a party of principles, but a party of patronage. It is not a party of ideals, but a party of jobs. It is not a party of statesmanship, but a party of politics. It is not a party of leadership, but a party of followers. It is not a party of vision, but a party of the present moment. It is not a party of the future, but a party of the past. It is not a party of the people, but a party of the politicians. It is not a party of the many, but a party of the few. It is not a party of the whole, but a party of the parts. It is not a party of the nation, but a party of the states. It is not a party of the world, but a party of the United States. It is not a party of the universe, but a party of the solar system. It is not a party of the galaxy, but a party of the Milky Way. It is not a party of the cosmos, but a party of the earth. It is not a party of the earth, but a party of the land. It is not a party of the land, but a party of the sea. It is not a party of the sea, but a party of the air. It is not a party of the air, but a party of the fire. It is not a party of the fire, but a party of the water. It is not a party of the water, but a party of the earth. It is not a party of the earth, but a party of the heavens. It is not a party of the heavens, but a party of the gods. It is not a party of the gods, but a party of the goddesses. It is not a party of the goddesses, but a party of the women. It is not a party of the women, but a party of the children. It is not a party of the children, but a party of the babies. It is not a party of the babies, but a party of the mothers. It is not a party of the mothers, but a party of the fathers. It is not a party of the fathers, but a party of the grandfathers. It is not a party of the grandfathers, but a party of the great-grandfathers. It is not a party of the great-grandfathers, but a party of the great-great-grandfathers. It is not a party of the great-great-grandfathers, but a party of the great-great-great-grandfathers. It is not a party of the great-great-great-grandfathers, but a party of the great-great-great-great-grandfathers. It is not a party of the great-great-great-great-grandfathers, but a party of the great-great-great-great-great-grandfathers. It is not a party of the great-great-great-great-great-grandfathers, but a party of the great-great-great-great-great-great-grandfathers. 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NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

A MUTUAL COMPANY FOUNDED IN 1845 INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK

DECEMBER 31, 1931

90TH ANNUAL STATEMENT

To the Policy-holders and the Public:—

On the occasion of the ninetieth annual report of the New York Life, it is fitting to review briefly its record of accomplishment since it began business on April 12, 1845.

Founded upon this country was young and struggling, the New York Life has forged steadily ahead, strengthening the benefits of its protection over millions of people and contributing, through the investment of its funds, to the development of the nation's resources. Having always been a mutual company, it has declared over one billion dollars in dividends beyond to policy-holders. Since 1845 it has declared every one dividend every year, without exception, and has paid every obligation promptly, war and epidemic.

During the past year the Company paid or credited $121,000,000 to living policy-holders and $70,000,000 to the beneficiaries of those who died.

The Company's assets were $5,108,202,554 at the close of 1931, an increase of $98,205,115 over the previous year. The gain in assets during the year 1931 is greater than the total amount which the Company accumulated in assets during the first forty-four years of its existence.

During the year 1931 our investments in Government, State and Municipal Bonds increased $142,816,187. A decrease of $12,000,000 in policy loans and an increase of over $60,000,000 in new business issued during the year reflect the general improvement of business in 1931.

The following table shows the classification of the Company's assets at the end of 1931. All bonds eligible for amortization are carried at their amortized value determined in accordance with the law of the State of New York. All other bonds, including bonds in default, and all investments and interest stocks, are carried at market value as of December 31, 1931.

Item	Assets Dec. 31, 1931	Assets each item to Per Cent of Total
Cash on Hand or in Bank	$52,044,243,43	1.13
United States Government, direct, or fully guaranteed Bonds	398,477,020,38	8.60
State, County, Municipal Bonds	151,036,075,25	3.26
Public Utility Bonds	1251,121,888,10	2.71
Industrial and Other Bonds	1,306,076,45	28.03
Railroad Bonds	1,252,010,141	27.14
Canadian Bonds	1,233,242,44	26.11
Foreign Bonds	1,603,881,36	34.01
Preferred and Guaranteed Stocks	1,087,013,00	23.48
Real Estate (including Home Office)	1,107,515,70	23.94
First Mortgages, City Properties	1,852,802,824	38.08
First Mortgages, Farms	1,252,121,11	27.05
Policy Loans	1,101,742,306	23.81
Interest & Rents Due & Accrued	1,283,778,31	27.71
Other Assets	1,813,858,36	39.17
TOTAL ASSETS	15,202,201,554,00	328.61

The liabilities of the Company, which include reserves to meet all contractual obligations, were $4,994,134,219.

Included in liabilities, the Company has set up a special investment Reserve of $58,000,000 not required by law, and reserves of $42,134,501 for dividends payable to policy-holders in 1932.

Surplus funds reserved for general contingencies on December 31, 1931, amounted to $112,076,042.

Total insurance in force, represented by 5,949,629 policies, was $6,103,214,515. The total new business for the year 1931 was $440,000,000. In addition, insurance issued during the year reflect the general improvement of business in 1931.

April 15, 1932, marks the Ninetieth Anniversary of the New York Life. In view of its financial strength and its long record of liberality in the fulfillment of its obligations, this mutual company continues to merit the confidence and patronage of its policy-holders and the public.

Chairman of the Board

Office at 51 Madison Avenue, New York, or to any of its Branch Offices throughout the United States and Canada.

Company's annual report of service to policy-holders, will gladly be sent upon request. Write to the Company's Home

A more complete report including the securities owned by the Company, together with an illustrated booklet describing the

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

GERRISH H. MILLIKEN Vice-President, Guaranty Trust Co. of New York	FRANK ALLEN Director; Chairman of the Board, Allen & Company	CHARLES D. MILLES Chairman of the Board, Wells Fargo Bank & Union Trust Co.	NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER President, Columbia University
ALFRED E. SMITH Governor of the State of New York	HENRY PRESCOTT Chairman of the Board, Manufacturers Trust Co.	HAYS HAWKINS Chairman of the Board, Cotton & Co.	CHARLES A. CANNON President, Cannon Mills Co.
J. BARSTOW SMULL Vice-President, Standard Oil Co. (New Jersey)	ALBA B. JOHNSON President, The Bethlehem Steel Corporation	HERBERT HOOVER Former President of United States	HAYS HOLDEN Chairman of the Board, Pittsburgh Coal Co. of Pennsylvania
PERCY S. STRAUS President, R. H. Macy & Co., Inc.	PERCY H. JOHNSTON Chairman of the Board, Chemical Bank & Trust Co.	GEORGE B. CORTELYOU Former Secretary of the Treasury and Postmaster General	ARTHUR PRESCOTT Attorney, Counsellor at Law, Director of Various Companies
RIDLEY WATTS Chairman, Chemical Bank & Trust Co.	MILLARD V. KING Retired	MILLIAM H. DANFORTH President, Committee on Education, Washington University	ARTHUR A. BALLANTINE Treasurer, Ropes, Gray, Boyden & Perkins
THOMAS A. BUCKNER Vice-President, New York Trust Co.	JAMES C. HARBORD Chairman of the Board, Radio Corporation of America	ROBERT E. DOWLING President, City Investing Co.	CORNELIUS N. BLISS Chairman of the Board, Mallinckrodt
WORTHMAN N. BUCKNER President, Women's Service Bank for Savings	HENRY BRUERE Chairman of the Board, Bruere, Taylor & Co.	JAMES ROWLAND ANGELL President, Yale University	NATHANIEL F. VAEK Vice-President, Wm. Filene's Sons Co.

Office of the Secretary

GEORGE E. IDEMAN, Secretary

Home Office: 51 Madison Avenue, New York

Founded A.D. 1845

Incorporated under the Laws of the State of New York

Assets, December 31, 1931 . . . . . $5,108,202,554.33

Liabilities (including $58,000,000 Special Investment Reserve) 4,994,134,219.00

Surplus to Policy-holders $114,068,335.33

Insurance in Force $6,103,214,515.00

Paid Policy-holders in 1931 . . . . . 191,000,000.00

Paid Policy-holders since Organization 3,500,000,000.00

IN BOSTON, THE NEW YORK LIFE HAS BRANCH OFFICES AT

60 State Street . . . . . 89 Broad Street . . . . . 141 Milk Street

EIGHTY-FIRST ANNUAL STATEMENT

THE CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

DECEMBER 31, 1931

Cash in Banks and Offices	$ 3,000,000.00
Bonds (Amortized Value)	39,000,000.00
Stocks (Market Value)	39,000,000.00
Real Estate	1,000,000.00
Premiums in Course of Collection	6,000,000.00
Interest Accrued	1,000,000.00
Other Assets	1,000,000.00
TOTAL ASSETS	**$89,000,000.00**
Reserve for Unearned Premiums	$ 40,000,000.00
Reserve for Losses	20,000,000.00
Reserve for Taxes, Commissions, Expenses, Reinsurance, Dividends and Other Liabilities	9,000,000.00
Capital	10,000,000.00
Surplus	10,000,000.00
TOTAL LIABILITIES	**$89,000,000.00**

HARRY R. ROBERTS, President

HOME OFFICE: 80 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK

Textile Dispute Ends Tenuous Ground in New Hampshire

Manchester, New Hampshire, mill Amoskeag Mills in Center

Mile-long mills with company houses in left foreground.

By a staff photographer

Three expected to keep factories on Manchester front

strike—conflict continues

union and stretchout,

system presented as di-

lemma of Manchester

situation.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, N. H., March 8— The very description of the textile situation in this city has possibly prompted a real desire for reconciliation from persons upon both sides.

Were it not for the pitted conflict and the apprehensive fact a strike at the Amoskeag Mills on the Merrimack would result in a permanent shutdown with disastrous effects upon the whole city's textile industry as a whole, local labor and industry are being involved into this co-operation as a matter of self-preservation. He declared that the abandonment of a single industry for another would not help the situation.

It made no difference to Mr. Gerrel and others whether the code, or the union, or the stretchout system was responsible for the present situation. The fact remains that the Amoskeag Company is losing $1,000,000 a month and that the Manchester area is losing $500,000 a month in wages. Both of these figures are in the red. The Amoskeag Company is losing $1,000,000 a month and the Manchester area $500,000 a month in wages. Both of these figures are in the red. The Amoskeag Company is losing $1,000,000 a month and the Manchester area $500,000 a month in wages. Both of these figures are in the red.

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Tramel Fare Cut Brings 40 Per Cent Jump in Use

Week of Sept. 25 Biggest in Records Since Opening Last July

Boston's municipal tunnel fare cut has been profitable to a 40 per cent increase in traffic.

Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield announced today that the Summer municipal tunnel last week made the largest financial return in the 32 weeks it has been open, putting the week of Sept. 25 to March 3, inclusive, far ahead of the first week of its existence.

Receipts from tolls during the first week which included July 4 were $13,626.13 for the 7-cent fare and $6,814.06 for the 3½-cent fare introduced the following week, or a total of $20,440.19. The total for the week of Sept. 25 to March 3, inclusive, totaled $13,626.13, $6,814.06. The first week the tunnel was open included July 4 holiday traffic and the following week was Labor Day, receipts totaled $13,626.13 and $6,814.06. The bulk of receipts

Afternoon Clearance

Reductions are very drastic during the AFTER-INVENTORY CLEARANCE and these low prices give you an opportunity to complete your Spring wardrobe at considerable savings.

300 Pairs Children's All-Wool Ribbed Hose, three-quarter length, in sizes 6½ to 9½. Choice of 7 colors. Were $2.50, $3.00, $3.50 . . . . **$1.50**

300 Pairs Ladies, Tennis Socks, some lisle, some wool. Were $1.50 . . . . **$1.00**

300 Handknit Sportland Sweaters for men and women. Choice of 10 colors. Regular prices $10.00-$15.00. Now . . . . **$8.00 and $10.00**

85 Children's Bathrobes of hard-weave Bolivia wool. Sizes 18 to 35. Original prices up to $8.00. Now **$5.00**

10 Angora Frocks, were $55.00 . . . . **$30**

Regular price $42 . . . . **$30**

20 Silk and Wool Knit Suits, 3-piece model, to $42.50 . . . . **$15, $25.00, $25, $30**

112 All-Wool Knit Suits, were various prices up to $42.50 . . . . **$15, $25.00, $25, $30**

300 Ladies, Sweaters, 25 different models. Sizes 34 to 40. Were $10.00 to $25. Four of eight colors. **$3.00, 2.00, 6.00, 8.00**

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Romanes & Paton

281 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON, IN COPLEY SQUARE

A NEW GOLD RUSH

A NEW GOLD RUSH is sweeping the country, not in California but in Canada, and Canadian Pacific is the old Baldwin Dynamite!

When President Roosevelt, with a stroke of his pen, increased the price of gold it stirred millions of people to activity in odd corners, old pursuits, cheese and closets for gold, old gold (just 14 per cent of out-of-date jewelry, dental gold and old watches). Though there are exactly 4 times more than this year for two generations.

REACAN, KIPP COMPANY

CASH BUYERS OF OLD GOLD FOR OVER 50 YEARS AT

165 TREMONT STREET, Next to Keith's Theatre, BOSTON

Hoffmann

A Paris Selection at Fair Prices

of QUALITY

FLOWERS

CHARLES & FRIEDEL, INC.
Successors to Charles Friedel
Established 1875
Telephone KENmore 0830
370 Boylston Street, Boston

Garments of Charm!

Have your clothing laundered at March Squires

SUNSHINE LAUNDRY BROOKLINE BEACON 1990

Filene's

Boston

Manufacturers & Commonwealth Ave.

Shawmut

Shawmut Association
Boston

Jordan Marsh Company

Boston Store

Filene's

Boston Store

Jordan Marsh Company

Boston Store

Macy's

Boston Store

Shawmut

Shawmut Association
Boston

OIL-O-MATIC

CAN AFFORD
NOW YOU

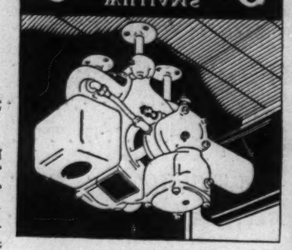
The hand that rocks
the cradle
should never shake
a grate!

TODAY the "hand that rocks the cradle"—can be freed from intrance tending—economic worry—with the modest cost of an OIL-O-MATIC. It is now well within the budget of practically every family!

Because of its recognized superiority OIL-O-MATIC is now demanded wherever modern heating is known. OIL-O-Matic owners tell their friends, neighbors, everyone who is interested in heat, that OIL-O-Matic is now low priced—that you can install it for more power, less money, than any other method of heating. They tell how OIL-O-Matic makes the fireless cooker unnecessary—how it gives you clean, healthful heat without dirt or ashes—how it banishes the coal bin and the ash can—how it relieves you of the drudgery of tending the furnace—how it saves its cost in fuel alone in a few years.

Ask your OIL-O-Matic dealer (see telephone book) for FREE Heating Survey of your home.

Call your OIL-O-Matic dealer 24 hours a week.



WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING CORP.
Bloomington, Ill.

Oil Burners
Ice-O-Matic Refrigeration
Air-O-Matic Air Conditioning

CARBONA SHOE WHITENER
HANDY LINER
—throws it's best

Rubber heel and sole protector
Shoe Polish
Shoe Dye
Shoe Cleaner
Shoe Laces
Shoe Trees
Shoe Horn
Shoe Brush
Shoe Rack
Shoe Bag
Shoe Stretcher
Shoe Shine Cloth
Shoe Polisher
Shoe Lace Tips
Shoe Lace Fasteners
Shoe Buttoner
Shoe Buttons
Shoe Buttoning Hook
Shoe Lace Needle
Shoe Lace Holder
Shoe Lace Protector
Shoe Lace Tie
Shoe Lace Tie Holder
Shoe Lace Tie Protector
Shoe Lace Tie Fastener
Shoe Lace Tie Buttoner
Shoe Lace Tie Buttons
Shoe Lace Tie Buttoning Hook
Shoe Lace Tie Needle

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER

MARKET and FILBERT at EIGHTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA

The March Fashion Sale

In Your Spring Opportunity to Save

Pure-Dye Turkey Crepe	97c yd.
24-Inch All-Silk Crepe	79c yd.
All-Silk Spring Prints	69c yd.
Yarn-Dyed Silk Shirtings	$1.39 yd.
All-Silk Marvelsse Seersuckers	69c yd.
Woven Cotton Seersuckers	29c yd.
Pure-Dye Silk Prints	$1.59 yd.
La Grine Cotton Muslin	59c yd.
36-Inch New Wool-and-Cotton Plaid	79c yd.

All of these fashion fine prints are current, new spring styles—at savings that average one-fourth to one-third on every yard. This is an unusual event you should not miss. If you want the best of spring fashion patterns at the lowest prices.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER—Second Floor

DEWEES

1155-57 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA

The New Spring Collection of

Coats and Suits

Famous Shagmoor exclusive materials and fashions. Coats with and without fur. Sizes for misses, women and "half-sizes".

Coats and Dresses

for Spring

Coats, $12 to $75

Dresses, $12 to $75

C. B. Rowell

2012-14 Germantown Avenue, PHILADELPHIA

Store Open Saturday Evenings

Smart spring modes for all occasions.

Worsted tricot $12.75

SCHMIDT'S

SINCE 1880

A Real Shoe Store

Fully Stocked With

Quality Shoes

For the Family

PITTSBURGH, PA.

436 SMITHFIELD STREET

Also Sewer Pormosi

ABBOTT'S

Delicatessen

Fine Dairy Products

Delicious Salads

Delicatessen Specialties

Ice Cream

Delux "A" Milk

Butter - Cottage Cheese

Appolo Dairies, Inc.

Philadelphia • Evergreen 0321

South Street and Lansdowne

Suburban Dairy

DOORSTEP DELIVERED

Milk

Otto's LINDEN 0444

On the Camp Home Road

BELLEAVE, PA.

French Beauty Creams and Face Powders

Special line of Toilet and Manicure Requisites

Lillian H. Geist

Successor to ELECTRICITY

Removed Permanently and Room 1430, Penna. Bldg., N. W. Cor. 15th and Chestnut Sts. PHILADELPHIA

Telephone 6413

Superfluous Hair

Removed by ELECTROLYSIS

Appointments by appointment.

Wardmangue

Delicious Old-Fashioned Chocolates and Confections

Famous Butter Creams

At our three stores:

1216 CHESTNUT STREET

PHILADELPHIA

3254 NORTH BROAD STREET

3254 GERMANTOWN AVENUE

DECKER'S

Shippers and Office Outfitters

205 Chestnut Street

9 South 12th Street

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Envelopes—Embossed—Printed

Invitations

and Announcements

Wedding

in Multiple Assortments

Engraved and Steel Die Stamping

Fraternity Stationery

Fraternity Jewelry

Fraternity Novelties

Fraternity Leather Goods

Fraternity Fobs

Fraternity Rings

Fraternity Pins

Fraternity Stationery

Fraternity Engraving

Fraternity Printing

Fraternity Dies

Fraternity Seals

Fraternity Stamps

Fraternity Badges

Fraternity Medals

Fraternity Banners

Fraternity Flags

Fraternity Pennants

Fraternity Pillows

Fraternity Blankets

Fraternity Rugs

Fraternity Furniture

Fraternity Decorations

Fraternity Supplies

Fraternity Equipment

Fraternity Paraphernalia

Fraternity Everything

Fraternity Anything

Fraternity Something

Fraternity Nothing

Fraternity Goods

Fraternity Wares

Fraternity Merchandise

Fraternity Articles

Fraternity Things

Fraternity Stuff

Fraternity Trash

Fraternity Rubbish

Fraternity Junk

Fraternity Scrap

Fraternity Waste

Fraternity Refuse

Fraternity Garbage

Fraternity Offal

Fraternity Slops

Fraternity Swill

Fraternity Hogwash

Fraternity Anything

Fraternity Everything

Fraternity Nothing

Fraternity Something

The Bible Promises True Today

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE turmoil in the world today and the conditions threatening them—conditions which seem to be pervasive and overwhelming—call for a clear understanding of God and His relation to man. Such an understanding is to be found in the Bible, which is the inspired Word of God. Its pages reveal the nature of God as Spirit, Love, Truth, Life, Principle, Mind, Soul, and Spirit, and show man to be the image and likeness of God, Spirit. Man's unity with God, his relationship to God as sonship, and his dominion over the earth are clearly set forth in the Bible. Man's God-given dominion is not physical, but spiritual. It is the dominion of thought over matter, of spirit over sense, of Soul over body. Man's dominion is not to be exercised through the use of material means, but through the understanding of Spirit and the power of Spirit.

The need for attitude to be a prayer power is more than ever apparent today. Prayer is the recognition of God's allness and man's unity with Him. Prayer is the realization that God is Mind, and that man reflects Mind. Prayer is the understanding that God is Spirit, and that man is spiritual. Prayer is the realization that God is Principle, and that man is governed by Principle. Prayer is the realization that God is Love, and that man is the expression of Love. Prayer is the realization that God is Truth, and that man knows the truth. Prayer is the realization that God is Life, and that man has eternal life. Prayer is the realization that God is Soul, and that man is soulful. Prayer is the realization that God is Spirit, and that man is spiritual. Prayer is the realization that God is All-in-all, and that there is nothing besides God. Prayer is the realization that God is Good, and that evil is unreal. Prayer is the realization that God is perfect, and that man is perfect as God's reflection. Prayer is the realization that God is eternal, and that man is eternal. Prayer is the realization that God is infinite, and that man's being is infinite, for it is reflected in God. Prayer is the realization that God is omnipotent, and that man has all power from God. Prayer is the realization that God is omnipresent, and that man is always in God's presence. Prayer is the realization that God is omniscient, and that man reflects God's all-knowledge. Prayer is the realization that God is Father-Mother, and that man is the spiritual idea, the son and daughter of God

New York Team Retains Title

Seminole Records in Doubles

In Intercity Squash Racquets

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAVERFORD, Penna., March 8—By winning its No. 3, 4 and 5 individual matches the New York women's squash racquet team retained its intercity championship over their opponents at the Merion Cricket Club. Because Boston was unable to send a team this year, the New York club accompanied the Philadelphia Class B team captured the championship in that division defeating the Philadelphia Cricket club, 4 to 1.

Miss Vera L. Thomas of New York won the first match played, defeating Miss Mary Coxe of Philadelphia, 15—12, 15—12, 15—12. Miss Thomas was forced to play her best game of the season to win from Miss Coxe, who is one of the leading players in the Philadelphia district.

Miss Mary Coxe won the first match played by a Philadelphian, defeating Miss Vera L. Thomas of New York, 15—12, 15—12, 15—12. Miss Coxe's steady game was too much for Miss Thomas, who was unable to get her shots to fall short.

Miss Thomas won the third match played, defeating Miss Mary Coxe, 15—12, 15—12, 15—12. Miss Thomas's steady game was too much for Miss Coxe, who was unable to get her shots to fall short.

Miss Thomas won the fourth match played, defeating Miss Mary Coxe, 15—12, 15—12, 15—12. Miss Thomas's steady game was too much for Miss Coxe, who was unable to get her shots to fall short.

Miss Thomas won the fifth match played, defeating Miss Mary Coxe, 15—12, 15—12, 15—12. Miss Thomas's steady game was too much for Miss Coxe, who was unable to get her shots to fall short.

Miss Thomas won the sixth match played, defeating Miss Mary Coxe, 15—12, 15—12, 15—12. Miss Thomas's steady game was too much for Miss Coxe, who was unable to get her shots to fall short.

Miss Thomas won the seventh match played, defeating Miss Mary Coxe, 15—12, 15—12, 15—12. Miss Thomas's steady game was too much for Miss Coxe, who was unable to get her shots to fall short.

Miss Thomas won the eighth match played, defeating Miss Mary Coxe, 15—12, 15—12, 15—12. Miss Thomas's steady game was too much for Miss Coxe, who was unable to get her shots to fall short.

Miss Thomas won the ninth match played, defeating Miss Mary Coxe, 15—12, 15—12, 15—12. Miss Thomas's steady game was too much for Miss Coxe, who was unable to get her shots to fall short.

Miss Thomas won the tenth match played, defeating Miss Mary Coxe, 15—12, 15—12, 15—12. Miss Thomas's steady game was too much for Miss Coxe, who was unable to get her shots to fall short.

Miss Thomas won the eleventh match played, defeating Miss Mary Coxe, 15—12, 15—12, 15—12. Miss Thomas's steady game was too much for Miss Coxe, who was unable to get her shots to fall short.

Miss Thomas won the twelfth match played, defeating Miss Mary Coxe, 15—12, 15—12, 15—12. Miss Thomas's steady game was too much for Miss Coxe, who was unable to get her shots to fall short.

Miss Thomas won the thirteenth match played, defeating Miss Mary Coxe, 15—12, 15—12, 15—12. Miss Thomas's steady game was too much for Miss Coxe, who was unable to get her shots to fall short.

Miss Thomas won the fourteenth match played, defeating Miss Mary Coxe, 15—12, 15—12, 15—12. Miss Thomas's steady game was too much for Miss Coxe, who was unable to get her shots to fall short.

Miss Thomas won the fifteenth match played, defeating Miss Mary Coxe, 15—12, 15—12, 15—12. Miss Thomas's steady game was too much for Miss Coxe, who was unable to get her shots to fall short.

Miss Thomas won the sixteenth match played, defeating Miss Mary Coxe, 15—12, 15—12, 15—12. Miss Thomas's steady game was too much for Miss Coxe, who was unable to get her shots to fall short.

Miss Thomas won the seventeenth match played, defeating Miss Mary Coxe, 15—12, 15—12, 15—12. Miss Thomas's steady game was too much for Miss Coxe, who was unable to get her shots to fall short.

Miss Thomas won the eighteenth match played, defeating Miss Mary Coxe, 15—12, 15—12, 15—12. Miss Thomas's steady game was too much for Miss Coxe, who was unable to get her shots to fall short.

Miss Thomas won the nineteenth match played, defeating Miss Mary Coxe, 15—12, 15—12, 15—12. Miss Thomas's steady game was too much for Miss Coxe, who was unable to get her shots to fall short.

Miss Thomas won the twentieth match played, defeating Miss Mary Coxe, 15—12, 15—12, 15—12. Miss Thomas's steady game was too much for Miss Coxe, who was unable to get her shots to fall short.

Miss Thomas won the twenty-first match played, defeating Miss Mary Coxe, 15—12, 15—12, 15—12. Miss Thomas's steady game was too much for Miss Coxe, who was unable to get her shots to fall short.

Miss Thomas won the twenty-second match played, defeating Miss Mary Coxe, 15—12, 15—12, 15—12. Miss Thomas's steady game was too much for Miss Coxe, who was unable to get her shots to fall short.

Miss Thomas won the twenty-third match played, defeating Miss Mary Coxe, 15—12, 15—12, 15—12. Miss Thomas's steady game was too much for Miss Coxe, who was unable to get her shots to fall short.

Miss Thomas won the twenty-fourth match played, defeating Miss Mary Coxe, 15—12, 15—12, 15—12. Miss Thomas's steady game was too much for Miss Coxe, who was unable to get her shots to fall short.

Miss Thomas won the twenty-fifth match played, defeating Miss Mary Coxe, 15—12, 15—12, 15—12. Miss Thomas's steady game was too much for Miss Coxe, who was unable to get her shots to fall short.

Miss Thomas won the twenty-sixth match played, defeating Miss Mary Coxe, 15—12, 15—12, 15—12. Miss Thomas's steady game was too much for Miss Coxe, who was unable to get her shots to fall short.

Miss Thomas won the twenty-seventh match played, defeating Miss Mary Coxe, 15—12, 15—12, 15—12. Miss Thomas's steady game was too much for Miss Coxe, who was unable to get her shots to fall short.

Miss Thomas won the twenty-eighth match played, defeating Miss Mary Coxe, 15—12, 15—12, 15—12. Miss Thomas's steady game was too much for Miss Coxe, who was unable to get her shots to fall short.

Miss Thomas won the twenty-ninth match played, defeating Miss Mary Coxe, 15—12, 15—12, 15—12. Miss Thomas's steady game was too much for Miss Coxe, who was unable to get her shots to fall short.

Miss Thomas won the thirtieth match played, defeating Miss Mary Coxe, 15—12, 15—12, 15—12. Miss Thomas's steady game was too much for Miss Coxe, who was unable to get her shots to fall short.

Miss Thomas won the thirty-first match played, defeating Miss Mary Coxe, 15—12, 15—12, 15—12. Miss Thomas's steady game was too much for Miss Coxe, who was unable to get her shots to fall short.

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Miss Thomas won the thirty-third match played, defeating Miss Mary Coxe, 15—12, 15—12, 15—12. Miss Thomas's steady game was too much for Miss Coxe, who was unable to get her shots to fall short.

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Miss Thomas won the thirty-fifth match played, defeating Miss Mary Coxe, 15—12, 15—12, 15—12. Miss Thomas's steady game was too much for Miss Coxe, who was unable to get her shots to fall short.

Miss Thomas won the thirty-sixth match played, defeating Miss Mary Coxe, 15—12, 15—12, 15—12. Miss Thomas's steady game was too much for Miss Coxe, who was unable to get her shots to fall short.

Miss Thomas won the thirty-seventh match played, defeating Miss Mary Coxe, 15—12, 15—12, 15—12. Miss Thomas's steady game was too much for Miss Coxe, who was unable to get her shots to fall short.

Miss Thomas won the thirty-eighth match played, defeating Miss Mary Coxe, 15—12, 15—12, 15—12. Miss Thomas's steady game was too much for Miss Coxe, who was unable to get her shots to fall short.

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Miss Thomas won the fortieth match played, defeating Miss Mary Coxe, 15—12, 15—12, 15—12. Miss Thomas's steady game was too much for Miss Coxe, who was unable to get her shots to fall short.

Miss Thomas won the forty-first match played, defeating Miss Mary Coxe, 15—12, 15—12, 15—12. Miss Thomas's steady game was too much for Miss Coxe, who was unable to get her shots to fall short.

Miss Thomas won the forty-second match played, defeating Miss Mary Coxe, 15—12, 15—12, 15—12. Miss Thomas's steady game was too much for Miss Coxe, who was unable to get her shots to fall short.

Miss Thomas won the forty-third match played, defeating Miss Mary Coxe, 15—12, 15—12, 15—12. Miss Thomas's steady game was too much for Miss Coxe, who was unable to get her shots to fall short.

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Miss Thomas won the forty-fifth match played, defeating Miss Mary Coxe, 15—12, 15—12, 15—12. Miss Thomas's steady game was too much for Miss Coxe, who was unable to get her shots to fall short.

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Miss Thomas won the forty-eighth match played, defeating Miss Mary Coxe, 15—12, 15—12, 15—12. Miss Thomas's steady game was too much for Miss Coxe, who was unable to get her shots to fall short.

Miss Thomas won the forty-ninth match played, defeating Miss Mary Coxe, 15—12, 15—12, 15—12. Miss Thomas's steady game was too much for Miss Coxe, who was unable to get her shots to fall short.

Miss Thomas won the fiftieth match played, defeating Miss Mary Coxe, 15—12, 15—12, 15—12. Miss Thomas's steady game was too much for Miss Coxe, who was unable to get her shots to fall short.

Miss Thomas won the fifty-first match played, defeating Miss Mary Coxe, 15—12, 15—12, 15—12. Miss Thomas's steady game was too much for Miss Coxe, who was unable to get her shots to fall short.

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Miss Thomas won the fifty-eighth match played, defeating Miss Mary Coxe, 15—12, 15—12, 15—12. Miss Thomas's steady game was too much for Miss Coxe, who was unable to get her shots to fall short.

Miss Thomas won the fifty-ninth match played, defeating Miss Mary Coxe, 15—12, 15—12, 15—12. Miss Thomas's steady game was too much for Miss Coxe, who was unable to get her shots to fall short.

Miss Thomas won the sixtieth match played, defeating Miss Mary Coxe, 15—12, 15—12, 15—12. Miss Thomas's steady game was too much for Miss Coxe, who was unable to get her shots to fall short.

Miss Thomas won the sixty-first match played, defeating Miss Mary Coxe, 15—12, 15—12, 15—12. Miss Thomas's steady game was too much for Miss Coxe, who was unable to get her shots to fall short.

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Miss Thomas won the sixty-seventh match played, defeating Miss Mary Coxe, 15—12, 15—12, 15—12. Miss Thomas's steady game was too much for Miss Coxe, who was unable to get her shots to fall short.

Miss Thomas won the sixty-eighth match played, defeating Miss Mary Coxe, 15—12, 15—12, 15—12. Miss Thomas's steady game was too much for Miss Coxe, who was unable to get her shots to fall short.

Miss Thomas won the sixty-ninth match played, defeating Miss Mary Coxe, 15—12, 15—12, 15—12. Miss Thomas's steady game was too much for Miss Coxe, who was unable to get her shots to fall short.

Miss Thomas won the seventieth match played, defeating Miss Mary Coxe, 15—12, 15—12, 15—12. Miss Thomas's steady game was too much for Miss Coxe, who was unable to get her shots to fall short.

Miss Thomas won the seventy-first match played, defeating Miss Mary Coxe, 15—12, 15—12, 15—12. Miss Thomas's steady game was too much for Miss Coxe, who was unable to get her shots to fall short.

Miss Thomas won the seventy-second match played, defeating Miss Mary Coxe, 15—12, 15—12, 15—12. Miss Thomas's steady game was too much for Miss Coxe, who was unable to get her shots to fall short.

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Miss Thomas won the seventy-sixth match played, defeating Miss Mary Coxe, 15—12, 15—12, 15—12. Miss Thomas's steady game was too much for Miss Coxe, who was unable to get her shots to fall short.

Miss Thomas won the seventy-seventh match played, defeating Miss Mary Coxe, 15—12, 15—12, 15—12. Miss Thomas's steady game was too much for Miss Coxe, who was unable to get her shots to fall short.

Miss Thomas won the seventy-eighth match played, defeating Miss Mary Coxe, 15—12, 15—12, 15—12. Miss Thomas's steady game was too much for Miss Coxe, who was unable to get her shots to fall short.

Miss Thomas won the seventy-ninth match played, defeating Miss Mary Coxe, 15—12, 15—12, 15—12. Miss Thomas's steady game was too much for Miss Coxe, who was unable to get her shots to fall short.

Miss Thomas won the eightieth match played, defeating Miss Mary Coxe, 15—12, 15—12, 15—12. Miss Thomas's steady game was too much for Miss Coxe, who was unable to get her shots to fall short.

Miss Thomas won the eighty-first match played, defeating Miss Mary Coxe, 15—12, 15—12, 15—12. Miss Thomas's steady game was too much for Miss Coxe, who was unable to get her shots to fall short.

Miss Thomas won the eighty-second match played, defeating Miss Mary Coxe, 15—12, 15—12, 15—12. Miss Thomas's steady game was too much for Miss Coxe, who was unable to get her shots to fall short.

Miss Thomas won the eighty-third match played, defeating Miss Mary Coxe, 15—12, 15—12, 15—12. Miss Thomas's steady game was too much for Miss Coxe, who was unable to get her shots to fall short.

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Miss Thomas won the eighty-ninth match played, defeating Miss Mary Coxe, 15—12, 15—12, 15—12. Miss Thomas's steady game was too much for Miss Coxe, who was unable to get her shots to fall short.

Miss Thomas won the ninetieth match played, defeating Miss Mary Coxe, 15—12, 15—12, 15—12. Miss Thomas's steady game was too much for Miss Coxe, who was unable to get her shots to fall short.

Miss Thomas won the ninety-first match played, defeating Miss Mary Coxe, 15—12, 15—12, 15—12. Miss Thomas's steady game was too much for Miss Coxe, who was unable to get her shots to fall short.

Miss Thomas won the ninety-second match played, defeating Miss Mary Coxe, 15—12, 15—12, 15—12. Miss Thomas's steady game was too much for Miss Coxe, who was unable to get her shots to fall short.

Miss Thomas won the ninety-third match played, defeating Miss Mary Coxe, 15—12, 15—12, 15—12. Miss Thomas's steady game was too much for Miss Coxe, who was unable to get her shots to fall short.

Miss Thomas won the ninety-fourth match played, defeating Miss Mary Coxe, 15—12, 15—12, 15—12. Miss Thomas's steady game was too much for Miss Coxe, who was unable to get her shots to fall short.

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Miss Thomas won the ninety-eighth match played, defeating Miss Mary Coxe, 15—12, 15—12, 15—12. Miss Thomas's steady game was too much for Miss Coxe, who was unable to get her shots to fall short.

Miss Thomas won the ninety-ninth match played, defeating Miss Mary Coxe, 15—12, 15—12, 15—12. Miss Thomas's steady game was too much for Miss Coxe, who was unable to get her shots to fall short.

Miss Thomas won the one hundredth match played, defeating Miss Mary Coxe, 15—12, 15—12, 15—12. Miss Thomas's steady game was too much for Miss Coxe, who was unable to get her shots to fall short.

Miss Thomas won the one hundred and first match played, defeating Miss Mary Coxe, 15—12, 15—12, 15—12. Miss Thomas's steady game was too much for Miss Coxe, who was unable to get her shots to fall short.

Miss Thomas won the one hundred and second match played, defeating Miss Mary Coxe, 15—12, 15—12, 15—12. Miss Thomas's steady game was too much for Miss Coxe, who was unable to get her shots to fall short.

Miss Thomas won the one hundred and third match played, defeating Miss Mary Coxe, 15—12, 15—12, 15—12. Miss Thomas's steady game was too much for Miss Coxe, who was unable to get her shots to fall short.

Miss Thomas won the one hundred and fourth match played, defeating Miss Mary Coxe, 15—12, 15—12, 15—12. Miss Thomas's steady game was too much for Miss Coxe, who was unable to get her shots to fall short.

Miss Thomas won the one hundred and fifth match played, defeating Miss Mary Coxe, 15—12, 15—12, 15—12. Miss Thomas's steady game was too much for Miss Coxe, who was unable to get her shots to fall short.

Miss Thomas won the one hundred and sixth match played, defeating Miss Mary Coxe, 15—12, 15—12, 15—12. Miss Thomas's steady game was too much for Miss Coxe, who was unable to get her shots to fall short.

Miss Thomas won the one hundred and seventh match played, defeating Miss Mary Coxe, 15—12, 15—12, 15—12. Miss Thomas's steady game was too much for Miss Coxe, who was unable to get her shots to fall short.

Miss Thomas won the one hundred and eighth match played, defeating Miss Mary Coxe, 15—12, 15—12, 15—12. Miss Thomas's steady game was too much for Miss Coxe, who was unable to get her shots to fall short.

Miss Thomas won the one hundred and ninth match played, defeating Miss Mary Coxe, 15—12, 15—12, 15—12. Miss Thomas's steady game was too much for Miss Coxe, who was unable to get her shots to fall short.

Miss Thomas won the one hundred and tenth match played, defeating Miss Mary Coxe, 15—12, 15—12, 15—12. Miss Thomas's steady game was too much for Miss Coxe, who was unable to get her shots to fall short.

Miss Thomas won the one hundred and eleventh match played, defeating Miss Mary Coxe, 15—12, 15—12, 15—12. Miss Thomas's steady game was too much for Miss Coxe, who was unable to get her shots to fall short.

Miss Thomas won the one hundred and twelfth match played, defeating Miss Mary Coxe, 15—12, 15—12, 15—12. Miss Thomas's steady game was too much for Miss Coxe, who was unable to get her shots to fall short.

Miss Thomas won the one hundred and thirteenth match played, defeating Miss Mary Coxe, 15—12, 15—12, 15—12. Miss Thomas's steady game was too much for Miss Coxe, who was unable to get her shots to fall short.

Miss Thomas won the one hundred and fourteenth match played, defeating Miss Mary Coxe, 15—12, 15—12, 15—12. Miss Thomas's steady game was too much for Miss Coxe, who was unable to get her shots to fall short.

Miss Thomas won the one hundred and fifteenth match played, defeating Miss Mary Coxe, 15—12, 15—12, 15—12. Miss Thomas's steady game was too much for Miss Coxe, who was unable to get her shots to fall short.

Miss Thomas won the one hundred and sixteenth match played, defeating Miss Mary Coxe, 15—12, 15—12, 15—12. Miss Thomas's steady game was too much for Miss Coxe, who was unable to get her shots to fall short.

Miss Thomas won the one hundred and seventeenth match played, defeating Miss Mary Coxe, 15—12, 15—12, 15—12. Miss Thomas's steady game was too much for Miss Coxe, who was unable to get her shots to fall short.

Miss Thomas won the one hundred and eighteenth match played, defeating Miss Mary Coxe, 15—12, 15—12, 15—12. Miss Thomas's steady game was too much for Miss Coxe, who was unable to get her shots to fall short.

Miss Thomas won the one hundred and nineteenth match played, defeating Miss Mary Coxe, 15—12, 15—12, 15—12. Miss Thomas's steady game was too much for Miss Coxe, who was unable to get her shots to fall short.

Miss Thomas won the one hundred and twentieth match played, defeating Miss Mary Coxe, 15—12, 15—12, 15—12. Miss Thomas's steady game was too much for Miss Coxe, who was unable to get her shots to fall short.

Miss Thomas won the one hundred and twenty-first match played, defeating Miss Mary Coxe, 15—12, 15—12, 15—12. Miss Thomas's steady game was too much for Miss Coxe, who was unable to get her shots to fall short.

Miss Thomas won the one hundred and twenty-second match played, defeating Miss Mary Coxe, 15—12, 15—12, 15—12. Miss Thomas's steady game was too much for Miss Coxe, who was unable to get her shots to fall short.

Miss Thomas won the one hundred and twenty-third match played, defeating Miss Mary Coxe, 15—12, 15—12, 15—12. Miss Thomas's steady game was too much for Miss Coxe, who was unable to get her shots to fall short.

Miss Thomas won the one hundred and twenty-fourth match played, defeating Miss Mary Coxe, 15—12, 15—12, 15—12. Miss Thomas's steady game was too much for Miss Coxe, who was unable to get her shots to fall short.

Miss Thomas won the one hundred and twenty-fifth match played, defeating Miss Mary Coxe, 15—12, 15—12, 15—12. Miss Thomas's steady game was too much for Miss Coxe, who was unable to get her shots to fall short.

Miss Thomas won the one hundred and twenty-sixth match played, defeating Miss Mary Coxe, 15—12, 15—12, 15—12. Miss Thomas's steady game was too much for Miss Coxe, who was unable to get her shots to fall short.

Miss Thomas won the one hundred and twenty-seventh match played, defeating Miss Mary Coxe, 15—12, 15—12, 15—12. Miss Thomas's steady game was too much for Miss Coxe, who was unable to get her shots to fall short.

Miss Thomas won the one hundred and twenty-eighth match played, defeating Miss Mary Coxe, 15—12, 15—12, 15—12. Miss Thomas's steady game was too much for Miss Coxe, who was unable to get her shots to fall short.

Miss Thomas won the one hundred and twenty-ninth match played, defeating Miss Mary Coxe, 15—12, 15—12, 15—12. Miss Thomas's steady game was too much for Miss Coxe, who was unable to get her shots to fall short.

Miss Thomas won the one hundred and thirtieth match played, defeating Miss Mary Coxe, 15—12, 15—12, 15—12. Miss Thomas's steady game was too much for Miss Coxe, who was unable to get her shots to fall short.

Miss Thomas won the one hundred and thirty-first match played, defeating Miss Mary Coxe, 15—12, 15—12, 15—12. Miss Thomas's steady game was too much for Miss Coxe, who was unable to get her shots to fall short.

Miss Thomas won the one hundred and thirty-second match played, defeating Miss Mary Coxe, 15—12, 15—12, 15—12. Miss Thomas's steady game was too much for Miss Coxe, who was unable to get her shots to fall short.

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Miss Thomas won the one hundred and thirty-fourth match played, defeating Miss Mary Coxe, 15—12, 15—12, 15—12. Miss Thomas's steady game was too much for Miss Coxe, who was unable to get her shots to fall short.

Miss Thomas won the one hundred and thirty-fifth match played, defeating Miss Mary Coxe, 15—12, 15—12, 15—12. Miss Thomas's steady game was too much for Miss Coxe, who was unable to get her shots to fall short.

Miss Thomas won the one hundred and thirty-sixth match played, defeating Miss Mary Coxe, 15—12, 15—12, 15—12. Miss Thomas's steady game was too much for Miss Coxe, who was unable to get her shots to fall short.

Miss Thomas won the one hundred and thirty-seventh match played, defeating Miss Mary Coxe, 15—12, 15—12, 15—12. Miss Thomas's steady game was too much for Miss Coxe, who was unable to get her shots to fall short.

Miss Thomas won the one hundred and thirty-eighth match played, defeating Miss Mary Coxe, 15—12, 15—12, 15—12. Miss Thomas's steady game was too much for Miss Coxe, who was unable to get her shots to fall short.

Miss Thomas won the one hundred and thirty-ninth match played, defeating Miss Mary Coxe, 15—12, 15—12, 15—12. Miss Thomas's steady game was too much for Miss Coxe, who was unable to get her shots to fall short.

Miss Thomas won the one hundred and fortieth match played, defeating Miss Mary Coxe, 15—12, 15—12, 15—12. Miss Thomas's steady game was too much for Miss Coxe, who was unable to get her shots to fall short.

Miss Thomas won the one hundred and forty-first match played, defeating Miss Mary Coxe, 15—12, 15—12, 15—12. Miss Thomas's steady game was too much for Miss Coxe, who was unable to get her shots to fall short.

Miss Thomas won the one hundred and forty-second match played, defeating Miss Mary Coxe, 15—12, 15—12, 15—12. Miss Thomas's steady game was too much for Miss Coxe, who was unable to get her shots to fall short.

Miss Thomas won the one hundred and forty-third match played, defeating Miss Mary Coxe, 15—12, 15—12, 15—12. Miss Thomas's steady game was too much for Miss Coxe, who was unable to get her shots to fall short.

Miss Thomas won the one hundred and forty-fourth match played, defeating Miss Mary Coxe, 15—12, 15—12, 15—12. Miss Thomas's steady game was too much for Miss Coxe, who was unable to get her shots to fall short.

Miss Thomas won the one hundred and forty-fifth match played, defeating Miss Mary Coxe, 15—12, 15—12, 15—12. Miss Thomas's steady game was too much for Miss Coxe, who was unable to get her shots to fall short.

Miss Thomas won the one hundred and forty-sixth match played, defeating Miss Mary Coxe, 15—12, 15—12, 15—12. Miss Thomas's steady game was too much for Miss Coxe, who was unable to get her shots to fall short.

Miss Thomas won the one hundred and forty-seventh match played, defeating Miss Mary Coxe, 15—12, 15—12, 15—12. Miss Thomas's steady game was too much for Miss Coxe, who was unable to get her shots to fall short.

Miss Thomas won the one hundred and forty-eighth match played, defeating Miss Mary Coxe, 15—12, 15—12, 15—12. Miss Thomas's steady game was too much for Miss Coxe, who was unable to get her shots to fall short.

Miss Thomas won the one hundred and forty-ninth match played, defeating Miss Mary Coxe, 15—12, 15—12, 15—12. Miss Thomas's steady game was too much for Miss Coxe, who was unable to get her shots to fall short.

Miss Thomas won the one hundred and fiftieth match played, defeating Miss Mary Coxe, 15—12, 15—12, 15—12. Miss Thomas's steady game was too much for Miss Coxe, who was unable to get her shots to fall short.

Miss Thomas won the one hundred and fifty-first match played, defeating Miss Mary Coxe, 15—12, 15—12, 15—12. Miss Thomas's steady game was too much for Miss Coxe, who was unable to get her shots to fall short.

Miss Thomas won the one hundred and fifty-second match played, defeating Miss Mary Coxe, 15—12, 15—12, 15—12. Miss Thomas's steady game was too much for Miss Coxe, who was unable to get her shots to fall short.

Miss Thomas won the one hundred and fifty-third match played, defeating Miss Mary Coxe, 15—12, 15—12, 15—12. Miss Thomas's steady game was too much for Miss Coxe, who was unable to get her shots to fall short.

Miss Thomas won the one hundred and fifty-fourth match played, defeating Miss Mary Coxe, 15—12, 15—12, 15—12. Miss Thomas's steady game was too much for Miss Coxe, who was unable to get her shots to fall short.

Miss Thomas won the one hundred and fifty-fifth match played, defeating Miss Mary Coxe, 15—12, 15—12, 15—12. Miss Thomas's steady game was too much for Miss Coxe, who was unable to get her shots to fall short.

Miss Thomas won the one hundred and fifty-sixth match played, defeating Miss Mary Coxe, 15—12, 15—12, 15—12. Miss Thomas's steady game was too much for Miss Coxe, who was unable to get her shots to fall short.

Miss Thomas won the one hundred and fifty-seventh match played, defeating Miss Mary Coxe, 15—12, 15—12, 15—12. Miss Thomas's steady game was too much for Miss Coxe, who was unable to get her shots to fall short.

Miss Thomas won the one hundred and fifty-eighth match played, defeating Miss Mary Coxe, 15—12, 15—12, 15—12. Miss Thomas's steady game was too much for Miss Coxe, who was unable to get her shots to fall short.

Miss Thomas won the one hundred and fifty-ninth match played, defeating Miss Mary Coxe, 15—12, 15—12, 15—12. Miss Thomas's steady game was too much for Miss Coxe, who was unable to get her shots to fall short.

Miss Thomas won the one hundred and sixtieth match played, defeating Miss Mary Coxe, 15—12, 15—12, 15—12. Miss Thomas's steady game was too much for Miss Coxe, who was unable to get her shots to fall short.

Miss Thomas won the one hundred and sixty-first match played, defeating Miss Mary Coxe, 15—12, 15—12, 15—12. Miss Thomas's steady game was too much for Miss Coxe, who was unable to get her shots to fall short.

Miss Thomas won the one hundred and sixty-second match played, defeating Miss Mary Coxe, 15—12, 15—12, 15—12. Miss Thomas's steady game was too much for Miss Coxe, who was unable to get her shots to fall short.

Miss Thomas won the one hundred and sixty-third match played, defeating Miss Mary Coxe, 15—12, 15—12, 15—12. Miss Thomas's steady game was too much for Miss Coxe, who was unable to get her shots to fall short.

Miss Thomas won the one hundred and sixty-fourth match played, defeating Miss Mary Coxe, 15—12, 15—12, 15—12. Miss Thomas's steady game was too much for Miss Coxe, who was unable to get her shots to fall short.

Miss Thomas won the one hundred and sixty-fifth match played, defeating Miss Mary Coxe, 15—12, 15—12, 15—12. Miss Thomas's steady game was too much for Miss Coxe, who was unable to get her shots to fall short.

Miss Thomas won the one hundred and sixty-sixth match played, defeating Miss Mary Coxe, 15—12, 15—12, 15—12. Miss Thomas's steady game was too much for Miss Coxe, who was unable to get her shots to fall short.

Miss Thomas won the one hundred and sixty-seventh match played, defeating Miss Mary Coxe, 15—12, 15—12, 15—12. Miss Thomas's steady game was too much for Miss Coxe, who was unable to get her shots to fall short.

Miss Thomas won the one hundred and sixty-eighth match played, defeating Miss Mary Coxe, 15—12, 15—12, 15—12. Miss Thomas's steady game was too much for Miss Coxe, who was unable to get her shots to fall short.

Miss Thomas won the one hundred and sixty-ninth match played, defeating Miss Mary Coxe, 15—12, 15—12, 15—12. Miss Thomas's steady game was too much for Miss Coxe, who was unable to get her shots to fall short.

Miss Thomas won the one hundred and seventieth match played, defeating Miss Mary Coxe, 15—12, 15—12, 15—12. Miss Thomas's steady game was too much for Miss Coxe, who was unable to get her shots to fall short.

Miss Thomas won the one hundred and seventy-first match played, defeating Miss Mary Coxe, 15—12, 15—12, 15—12. Miss Thomas's steady game was too much for Miss Coxe, who was unable to get her shots to fall short.

Miss Thomas won the one hundred and seventy-second match played, defeating Miss Mary Coxe, 15—12, 15—12, 15—12. Miss Thomas's steady game was too much for Miss Coxe, who was unable to get her shots to fall short.

Miss Thomas won the one hundred and seventy-third match played, defeating Miss Mary Coxe, 15—12, 15—12, 15—12. Miss Thomas's steady game was too much for Miss Coxe, who was unable to get her shots to fall short.

Miss Thomas won the one hundred and seventy-fourth match played, defeating Miss Mary Coxe, 15—12, 15—12, 15—12. Miss Thomas's steady game was too much for Miss Coxe, who was unable to get her shots to fall short.

Miss Thomas won the one hundred and seventy-fifth match played, defeating Miss Mary Coxe, 15—12, 15—12, 15—12. Miss Thomas's steady game was too much for Miss Coxe, who was unable to get her shots to fall short.

Miss Thomas won the one hundred and seventy-sixth match played, defeating Miss Mary Coxe, 15—12, 15—12, 15—12. Miss Thomas's steady game was too much for Miss Coxe, who was unable to get her shots to fall short.

Miss Thomas won the one hundred and seventy-seventh match played, defeating Miss Mary Coxe, 15—12, 15—12, 15—12. Miss Thomas's steady game was too much for Miss Coxe, who was unable to get her shots to fall short.

Miss Thomas won the one hundred and seventy-eighth match played, defeating Miss Mary Coxe, 15—12, 15—12, 15—12. Miss Thomas's steady game was too much for Miss Coxe, who was unable to get her shots to fall short.

Miss Thomas won the one hundred and seventy-ninth match played, defeating Miss Mary Coxe, 15—12, 15—12, 15—12. Miss Thomas's steady game was too much for Miss Coxe, who was unable to get her shots to fall short.

Miss Thomas won the one hundred and eightieth match played, defeating Miss Mary Coxe, 15—12, 15—12, 15—12. Miss Thomas's steady game was too much for Miss Coxe, who was unable to get her shots to fall short.

Miss Thomas won the one hundred and eighty-first match played, defeating Miss Mary Coxe, 15—12, 15—12, 15—12. Miss Thomas's steady game was too much for Miss Coxe, who was unable to get her shots

A Movie Diogenes—On the Hunt for Screen Talent

Fashions—Foods
A Weekly and Every Day

Women's Activities
A Weekly and Every Day

Styles for Small Citizens

Smart Cuts, Sturdy Materials and Pastel Tones

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO

IF WE cannot go to England, we can print England here; and, indeed, we can print Paris here. For many centuries fashions have come and gone and we see the same styles we are adopting coats that were worn by our great-grandmothers. We will be quite sure we are following the styles if we do six things: we will be quiet, we will be simple, we will be comfortable, we will be graceful, we will be healthful and we will be inexpensive.

Quiet clothes are those that do not call attention to themselves. They are not startling in color or unusual in line. Simple clothes are those that are not overtrimmed. Comfortable clothes are those that are loose enough to allow the body to move freely. Graceful clothes are those that follow the lines of the body. Healthful clothes are those that do not bind the body. Inexpensive clothes are those that are made of inexpensive materials.

Fashion has decreed that we shall wear clothes that are quiet, simple, comfortable, graceful, healthful and inexpensive. Fashion has decreed that we shall wear clothes that are quiet, simple, comfortable, graceful, healthful and inexpensive. Fashion has decreed that we shall wear clothes that are quiet, simple, comfortable, graceful, healthful and inexpensive

Stocks Have Sharp, Irregular Price Swings in Busy Market

Commodity and Money Markets

United Stock Quotations

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

Stocks Back Down Sharply in Very Active Trading

Effort To Support Market Is Unsuccessful

Many Issues Lose 5 to 10 Points

Sales Total 4,500,000 Shares

New York Bonds Also Weak

By Forrest Price

Violent selling of stocks in the final hour of today's session of the New York Stock Exchange carried the market to the lowest level of the day and left prices generally 5 to 10 points lower than last night. The closing was in keeping with the weakness that had been in evidence throughout the session, and was the result of a renewed attempt to support the market which failed completely.

Transactions totaled 4,500,000 shares, the largest volume since Feb. 19, when 4,800,000 shares were traded in. Today's turnover was the result of the heaviest selling movement in many months, and was accompanied by a sharp increase in the number of issues registering substantial losses.

Bonds were irregular, but in some instances yielded to the pressure that was evident in the stock market. Foreign issues were generally lower.

Market Is at a Glance

By the Associated Press

New York

Stocks: Irregular; late reaction severe.

Bonds: Mixed; U. S. Governments steady.

Cotton: Lower; local and New Orleans selling; trade buying.

Chicago

Wheat: Lower; commission house selling; foreign buying.

Corn: Lower; commission house buying.

Cattle: Steady to 25 higher; top $8.90.

Hogs: 10 cents higher; top $3.90.

Sheep: Steady.

Foreign

London: Irregular on the Stock Exchange, new distrust of the industrial position; Argentine rails firm; Canadian issues heavy.

Paris: Bourse closed; Rentes 3 per cent, 72.90; 4 per cent, 82.50; 4½ per cent, 91.50; 5 per cent, 101.50.

Berlin: Bourse closed; Reichsbank discount rate 5 per cent; private rate 4½ per cent.

Amsterdam: Bourse closed; Rubber 170¼.

Antwerp: Bourse closed; Rentes 3 per cent, 72.90; 4 per cent, 82.50; 4½ per cent, 91.50; 5 per cent, 101.50.

Brussels: Bourse closed; Rentes 3 per cent, 72.90; 4 per cent, 82.50; 4½ per cent, 91.50; 5 per cent, 101.50.

Milan: Bourse closed; Rentes 3 per cent, 72.90; 4 per cent, 82.50; 4½ per cent, 91.50; 5 per cent, 101.50.

Madrid: Bourse closed; Rentes 3 per cent, 72.90; 4 per cent, 82.50; 4½ per cent, 91.50; 5 per cent, 101.50.

Vienna: Bourse closed; Rentes 3 per cent, 72.90; 4 per cent, 82.50; 4½ per cent, 91.50; 5 per cent, 101.50.

Budapest: Bourse closed; Rentes 3 per cent, 72.90; 4 per cent, 82.50; 4½ per cent, 91.50; 5 per cent, 101.50.

Prague: Bourse closed; Rentes 3 per cent, 72.90; 4 per cent, 82.50; 4½ per cent, 91.50; 5 per cent, 101.50.

Warsaw: Bourse closed; Rentes 3 per cent, 72.90; 4 per cent, 82.50; 4½ per cent, 91.50; 5 per cent, 101.50.

Bucharest: Bourse closed; Rentes 3 per cent, 72.90; 4 per cent, 82.50; 4½ per cent, 91.50; 5 per cent, 101.50.

Athens: Bourse closed; Rentes 3 per cent, 72.90; 4 per cent, 82.50; 4½ per cent, 91.50; 5 per cent, 101.50.

Belgrade: Bourse closed; Rentes 3 per cent, 72.90; 4 per cent, 82.50; 4½ per cent, 91.50; 5 per cent, 101.50.

Sofia: Bourse closed; Rentes 3 per cent, 72.90; 4 per cent, 82.50; 4½ per cent, 91.50; 5 per cent, 101.50.

Helsingfors: Bourse closed; Rentes 3 per cent, 72.90; 4 per cent, 82.50; 4½ per cent, 91.50; 5 per cent, 101.50.

Oslo: Bourse closed; Rentes 3 per cent, 72.90; 4 per cent, 82.50; 4½ per cent, 91.50; 5 per cent, 101.50.

Stockholm: Bourse closed; Rentes 3 per cent, 72.90; 4 per cent, 82.50; 4½ per cent, 91.50; 5 per cent, 101.50.

Copenhagen: Bourse closed; Rentes 3 per cent, 72.90; 4 per cent, 82.50; 4½ per cent, 91.50; 5 per cent, 101.50.

Lisbon: Bourse closed; Rentes 3 per cent, 72.90; 4 per cent, 82.50; 4½ per cent, 91.50; 5 per cent, 101.50.

Istanbul: Bourse closed; Rentes 3 per cent, 72.90; 4 per cent, 82.50; 4½ per cent, 91.50; 5 per cent, 101.50.

Cairo: Bourse closed; Rentes 3 per cent, 72.90; 4 per cent, 82.50; 4½ per cent, 91.50; 5 per cent, 101.50.

Bombay: Bourse closed; Rentes 3 per cent, 72.90; 4 per cent, 82.50; 4½ per cent, 91.50; 5 per cent, 101.50.

Calcutta: Bourse closed; Rentes 3 per cent, 72.90; 4 per cent, 82.50; 4½ per cent, 91.50; 5 per cent, 101.50.

Shanghai: Bourse closed; Rentes 3 per cent, 72.90; 4 per cent, 82.50; 4½ per cent, 91.50; 5 per cent, 101.50.

Hongkong: Bourse closed; Rentes 3 per cent, 72.90; 4 per cent, 82.50; 4½ per cent, 91.50; 5 per cent, 101.50.

Singapore: Bourse closed; Rentes 3 per cent, 72.90; 4 per cent, 82.50; 4½ per cent, 91.50; 5 per cent, 101.50.

Manila: Bourse closed; Rentes 3 per cent, 72.90; 4 per cent, 82.50; 4½ per cent, 91.50; 5 per cent, 101.50.

Sydney: Bourse closed; Rentes 3 per cent, 72.90; 4 per cent, 82.50; 4½ per cent, 91.50; 5 per cent, 101.50.

Melbourne: Bourse closed; Rentes 3 per cent, 72.90; 4 per cent, 82.50; 4½ per cent, 91.50; 5 per cent, 101.50.

Wellington: Bourse closed; Rentes 3 per cent, 72.90; 4 per cent, 82.50; 4½ per cent, 91.50; 5 per cent, 101.50.

Auckland: Bourse closed; Rentes 3 per cent, 72.90; 4 per cent, 82.50; 4½ per cent, 91.50; 5 per cent, 101.50.

Johannesburg: Bourse closed; Rentes 3 per cent, 72.90; 4 per cent, 82.50; 4½ per cent, 91.50; 5 per cent, 101.50.

Durban: Bourse closed; Rentes 3 per cent, 72.90; 4 per cent, 82.50; 4½ per cent, 91.50; 5 per cent, 101.50.

Cape Town: Bourse closed; Rentes 3 per cent, 72.90; 4 per cent, 82.50; 4½ per cent, 91.50; 5 per cent, 101.50.

Buenos Aires: Bourse closed; Rentes 3 per cent, 72.90; 4 per cent, 82.50; 4½ per cent, 91.50; 5 per cent, 101.50.

Montevideo: Bourse closed; Rentes 3 per cent, 72.90; 4 per cent, 82.50; 4½ per cent, 91.50; 5 per cent, 101.50.

Rio de Janeiro: Bourse closed; Rentes 3 per cent, 72.90; 4 per cent, 82.50; 4½ per cent, 91.50; 5 per cent, 101.50.

Santiago: Bourse closed; Rentes 3 per cent, 72.90; 4 per cent, 82.50; 4½ per cent, 91.50; 5 per cent, 101.50.

Lima: Bourse closed; Rentes 3 per cent, 72.90; 4 per cent, 82.50; 4½ per cent, 91.50; 5 per cent, 101.50.

Caracas: Bourse closed; Rentes 3 per cent, 72.90; 4 per cent, 82.50; 4½ per cent, 91.50; 5 per cent, 101.50.

Bogota: Bourse closed; Rentes 3 per cent, 72.90; 4 per cent, 82.50; 4½ per cent, 91.50; 5 per cent, 101.50.

Quito: Bourse closed; Rentes 3 per cent, 72.90; 4 per cent, 82.50; 4½ per cent, 91.50; 5 per cent, 101.50.

Mexico: Bourse closed; Rentes 3 per cent, 72.90; 4 per cent, 82.50; 4½ per cent, 91.50; 5 per cent, 101.50.

Havana: Bourse closed; Rentes 3 per cent, 72.90; 4 per cent, 82.50; 4½ per cent, 91.50; 5 per cent, 101.50.

Kingston: Bourse closed; Rentes 3 per cent, 72.90; 4 per cent, 82.50; 4½ per cent, 91.50; 5 per cent, 101.50.

Port-au-Prince: Bourse closed; Rentes 3 per cent, 72.90; 4 per cent, 82.50; 4½ per cent, 91.50; 5 per cent, 101.50.

Santo Domingo: Bourse closed; Rentes 3 per cent, 72.90; 4 per cent, 82.50; 4½ per cent, 91.50; 5 per cent, 101.50.

San Juan: Bourse closed; Rentes 3 per cent, 72.90; 4 per cent, 82.50; 4½ per cent, 91.50; 5 per cent, 101.50.

Port of Spain: Bourse closed; Rentes 3 per cent, 72.90; 4 per cent, 82.50; 4½ per cent, 91.50; 5 per cent, 101.50.

Willemstad: Bourse closed; Rentes 3 per cent, 72.90; 4 per cent, 82.50; 4½ per cent, 91.50; 5 per cent, 101.50.

Paramaribo: Bourse closed; Rentes 3 per cent, 72.90; 4 per cent, 82.50; 4½ per cent, 91.50; 5 per cent, 101.50.

Georgetown: Bourse closed; Rentes 3 per cent, 72.90; 4 per cent, 82.50; 4½ per cent, 91.50; 5 per cent, 101.50.

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Trading in Oil Equities Begins With Ceremonies

New Underwriting Has Official Sanction—Price Stabilization

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, March 9.—Trading in the shares of the Standard Oil Company (New Jersey) and the Standard Oil Company of New York, the first of the new issues of stock to be created by the dissolution of the Standard Oil Trust, began on the New York Stock Exchange today with the blessing of the Exchange's governing committee.

Although the Exchange Committee on Listing had approved the issuance of the new stock, it was not until this morning that the Committee on Stock Exchange Policy, which has been considering the matter for several days, announced that it had no objection to the trading. Then the Exchange's governing committee met and formally approved the action.

Following the announcement, the Baltimore Bourse also announced that it would open trading in the shares of the two companies.

Trading in the shares of the Standard Oil Company (New Jersey) began at 10:30 o'clock, when the stock was called on the floor of the Exchange. Opening transactions were at 38½, a gain of ½ point from the last previous sale of the old stock. Within a few minutes, however, the price had declined to 38, and then rallied to 38¼. Transactions in the first hour totaled 15,000 shares.

Standard Oil of New York opened at 35, a gain of ¼ point, and then declined to 34¾. Transactions in the first hour totaled 5,000 shares.

Trading in the two issues was conducted in accordance with the rules of the Exchange governing the trading of all stocks. Under the rules, the stocks will be dealt in on a "when issued" basis for the next 30 days, and then will be traded in on a regular basis.

Officials of the Exchange pointed out that the trading in the two issues would be subject to the rules governing the trading of all stocks, and that the Exchange would not assume responsibility for the stabilization of prices.

Although the Exchange Committee on Listing has approved the issuance of the new stock, it was not until this morning that the Committee on Stock Exchange Policy, which has been considering the matter for several days, announced that it had no objection to the trading. Then the Exchange's governing committee met and formally approved the action.

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Money Markets

Commodity Exchange Inc. Is Formed

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, March 9.—Trading in commodity futures on the floor of the Commodity Exchange, Inc., was inaugurated today with the opening of the new market for trading in futures in domestic and foreign products. The new exchange has absorbed the functions of the New York Metal Exchange, Inc., which has been in existence for 10 years.

Although the new exchange will handle trading in futures in all commodities, it will begin with metals, and will add other commodities as rapidly as possible. Trading in rubber futures will be added in the near future.

Officers of the new exchange are: Charles Elsenpetel, president; Hall Hartzell, vice president; Charles Hartzell, secretary; Charles Hartzell, treasurer; Charles Hartzell, Jr., assistant secretary; Charles Hartzell, assistant treasurer; Charles Hartzell, Jr., assistant treasurer; Charles Hartzell, assistant treasurer; Charles Hartzell, assistant treasurer; Charles Hartzell,

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112 Broadway Quincy 1-2220 New York

Trade Winds

Holds Unchanged Wage for Week

Steel Operations

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, March 8—The decline in steel operations to 38.8 per cent of capacity, as reported by the American Iron and Steel Institute for the week ending March 7, was in accordance with the usual trend at this season of the year, and was not unexpected in the trade. The current week's rate is unchanged at 38.8 per cent.

Operations at the Chicago district mills are also unchanged at 36 per cent, while the Philadelphia district is off 1 point to 38 per cent. Pittsburgh district operations are off 2 points to 39 per cent, and at Detroit operations are off 3 points to 40 per cent. Cleveland operations are unchanged at 48 per cent, while those at Buffalo are off 2 points to 38 per cent.

The operating rate of the Steel Corporation subsidiaries is unchanged at 38 per cent, while that of the independents is off 1 point to 39 per cent.

The estimated production of steel ingots for the week ending March 7 is 540,000 tons, against 580,000 tons for the week before, and 1,260,000 tons for the corresponding week a year ago.

United States Steel:

	Rolling	Finishing
Feb. 29, 1932	38.8	38.8
Feb. 22, 1932	38.8	38.8
Feb. 15, 1932	38.8	38.8
Feb. 8, 1932	38.8	38.8
Feb. 1, 1932	38.8	38.8
Jan. 30, 1932	38.8	38.8
Jan. 25, 1931	61.1	61.1
Jan. 26, 1930	100.0	100.0

Below is a table taken from the London Economist showing the average price per ton of pig iron in the principal countries of the world for the month of January, 1932, and the corresponding figures for December, 1931, and January, 1931:

	Jan. 1932	Dec. 1931	Jan. 1931
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Cleveland warrants	3 1 0	3 1 0	4 5 0
Scotch warrants	3 1 0	3 1 0	4 5 0
Belgian foundry	3 5 0	3 5 0	4 5 0
German foundry	3 5 0	3 5 0	4 5 0
French foundry	3 5 0	3 5 0	4 5 0
Swedish charcoal	5 5 0	5 5 0	6 5 0
Swedish foundry	4 5 0	4 5 0	5 5 0

The average price prevailing in the United States in January, 1932, was £3 5s. 0d. per ton, as compared with £3 5s. 0d. in December, 1931, and £4 5s. 0d. in January, 1931.

The Belgian price given above is for basic iron, and the German price for Luxemburg iron.

The Belgian prices are for the second week of February, as those for the first week were not available.

The Swedish prices are for the first week of February.

The average selling price of steel products in the United States in January, 1932, was £5 5s. 0d. per ton, as compared with £5 5s. 0d. in December, 1931, and £6 5s. 0d. in January, 1931.

The average selling price of steel products in Great Britain in January, 1932, was £6 5s. 0d. per ton, as compared with £6 5s. 0d. in December, 1931, and £7 5s. 0d. in January, 1931.

The average selling price of steel products in Germany in January, 1932, was £6 5s. 0d. per ton, as compared with £6 5s. 0d. in December, 1931, and £7 5s. 0d. in January, 1931.

The average selling price of steel products in Belgium in January, 1932, was £5 5s. 0d. per ton, as compared with £5 5s. 0d. in December, 1931, and £6 5s. 0d. in January, 1931.

The average selling price of steel products in France in January, 1932, was £5 5s. 0d. per ton, as compared with £5 5s. 0d. in December, 1931, and £6 5s. 0d. in January, 1931.

The average selling price of steel products in Sweden in January, 1932, was £5 5s. 0d. per ton, as compared with £5 5s. 0d. in December, 1931, and £6 5s. 0d. in January, 1931.

Wage Cuts Are Ordered by Chicago Railroads

Switchmen Reduced Sharply

But the first wage cut ordered by the stock exchange, the News learned from the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, in New York and Chicago, just the price of rising two cents a pound. In New Orleans, a market in which cotton futures are traded, the price of cotton for March delivery was 5.52c a pound, up 2 points from the previous close.

Trades figures came gradually into the stock exchange from the floor, and by the first hour was well under way. Many of the dollar diminished by 1 to 3 points, with stocks of the railroads and public utilities showing the greatest losses. Specialties, however, were relatively firm, and a few issues showed gains.

Trading was heavy, with the tape running behind for most of the day. Transfers totaled 1,500,000 shares by 1 o'clock, and 2,000,000 by the end of the session.

Bonds were irregular, with the rails and utilities showing losses. Foreign issues were mixed, with German bonds showing gains.

Rails were weak, with losses of 1 to 3 points. Pacific issues were among the weakest, with Southern Pacific off 3 points at 15. Union Pacific was down 2 points at 85, and Atchison was off 1 point at 58. Missouri Pacific preferred was down 2 points at 6, and Missouri Pacific common was off 1 point at 2.

Utilities were weak, with losses of 1 to 3 points. American Telephone was down 3 points at 104, and Consolidated Gas was off 2 points at 31. Public Service of New Jersey was down 2 points at 23, and Commonwealth & Southern was off 1 point at 3.

Specialties were relatively firm, with Allied Chemical up 2 points at 70, and Eastman Kodak up 1 point at 104. Johns-Manville was down 1 point at 20, and Westinghouse was off 1 point at 15. Radio was up 1 point at 3.

Oils were irregular, with Standard of New Jersey down 1 point at 31, and Standard of California up 1 point at 23. Texas was down 1 point at 15, and Atlantic Refining was off 1 point at 8.

Steels were weak, with losses of 1 to 2 points. United States Steel was down 1 point at 28, and Bethlehem was off 1 point at 13.

Motors were irregular, with General Motors down 1 point at 8, and Chrysler off 1 point at 9. Hudson was up 1 point at 5, and Nash was off 1 point at 7.

Rubbers were weak, with losses of 1 to 2 points. Goodyear was down 2 points at 15, and United States Rubber was off 1 point at 4.

Coppers were weak, with losses of 1 point. Anaconda was down 1 point at 6, and Kennecott was off 1 point at 9.

Trading was heavy on the Curb Exchange, with the bond issues leading. Stocks were irregular, with the utilities showing losses. Gulf States Utilities was down 2 points at 15, and Electric Bond & Share was off 2 points at 15. Cities Service was down 1 point at 2, and Commonwealth & Southern was off 1 point at 3.

Foreign exchanges were irregular, with sterling down 1 point at $3.27 1/2, and French francs off 1 point at 3.92c. Belgian francs were up 1 point at 13.90c, and Italian lire were off 1 point at 5.25c. German marks were up 1 point at 23.80c, and Swiss francs were off 1 point at 19.30c.

Bonds were irregular, with foreign issues showing gains. German bonds were up 1 point at 30, and Argentine 6s were up 1 point at 85. Japanese 6s were up 1 point at 97, and Chilean 8s were up 1 point at 30. Brazilian 8s were up 1 point at 15, and Peruvian 7s were up 1 point at 15.

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Daily Features

Boston Snapshots

Encouragement and Autographs—

The one-hundred-and-fifty-second anniversary of the birth of Robert Burns will be celebrated by the Caledonian Club of Boston on Monday evening, March 28, at the Copley-Plaza hotel. Tributes on Monday afternoon, for a shrine perhaps, will be paid by the Copley Square Woman's Club and the Twentieth Century Club of Boston in the Women's Educational and Industrial Union. Mrs. Howe will speak on Monday evening, March 28, at the Women's Republican Club, 48 Mount Vernon street, on "Some Impressions of Europe." Mrs. Howe will also speak on Tuesday afternoon, March 29, at the Women's Municipal League, Ford Building, on "Our Responsibility as Citizens." Mrs. Howe will speak on Wednesday afternoon, March 30, at the Twentieth Century Club, Hotel Somerset, on "Some Impressions of Europe." Mrs. Howe will speak on Thursday afternoon, March 31, at the Women's Republican Club, 48 Mount Vernon street, on "Some Impressions of Europe." Mrs. Howe will speak on Friday afternoon, April 1, at the Women's Municipal League, Ford Building, on "Our Responsibility as Citizens."

Little Tips still Grow—"If trees are a reliable source of security," said Woodrow McMillin, a reliable Club fire at a talk to the Advertising Men's Club, "to get other day," "to get always from all the ways from all the talk of objects made trees into dollars and cents, why not, and go back to the farm. I look at the speed, and I know that I look at the height of the trees, and I look at the diameter of the trunks, etc., and I know that I can tell how much wood will grow this year as nearly as I look at the fields and I know the condition of the soil, and I know the kind of trees that will grow best. I look at the little pipe in the spring and I know that there is water enough for the little pipe in the spring and I know that the little pipe in the spring will last as long as the trees will live as well as they

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
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"First of all the kingdom of God, and his righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you." — Matthew vi. 33.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8, 1933

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Editorials

Blue Eagle Turns Kingfisher

FOR speed, enjoyment of bottled Long-and-Limpid, command to use Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, electrolyte cabfain of dragoons, manufacturer of blows, action of the Code, the Consumers' Counsel of the New Deal, it is not to the interest of the Blue Eagle and—in or out of office—brainchildren extraordinarily to the Roosevelt Administration.

From the average point of the listeners one can hardly imagine a more entertaining fight than the heavy-duted General Johnson put up at Seventh Ave. and 59th St. in New York City Monday night when he first gave to his hearers at the dinner in honor of the Hon. Newton D. Baker, Jr., and Cleveland Dodge, leaders of the Democratic party in Ohio.

Mr. Johnson was not in the ring with Mr. Baker, but he was in the same corner with Mr. Dodge, and he was in the mood to take on anybody who chooses the New Deal, or any part of it, as his target.

Mr. Johnson's speech was not new. Actions completely recognized this in the New Deal, it not to the contrary, often in the modern administration. Mr. Johnson's speech was made especially for the occasion. It was addressed to the Democrats of Ohio, and it was a plea for party unity. It was a plea for the Democrats to stand behind the President and the New Deal. It was a plea for the Democrats to stand behind Governor Lehman of New York, Governor Roosevelt's successor. It was a plea for the Democrats to stand behind Governor Cox of Ohio

Weekly Magazine Section

A SURVEY OF WORLD AFFAIRS

BOOK REVIEWS

BOSTON, MARCH 6, 1932

Drawn by Jacob Bates Abbott

See "The Seven Sleepers," Page Two

A CLOSE-UP OF A SKUNK
Perhaps as Close Up as Most Would Care to Get.

A RACCOON
The Little Girl May Be Helping Him to Check Some Wood.

A WOODCHUCK
One That Escaped Being Conserved Into a College Boy's Winter Overcoat.

Three Photographs: Zoological Park, Courtesy of N. Y. Zoological Society

The Seven Sleepers

During the Cold Winter, Somewhere Hidden Away, the Black Bear, Raccoon, Skunk, Woodchuck, Chipmunk, Bat and Jumping Mouse Doze Away the Long Night Until Spring

By Samuel Scoville, Jr.

SEVEN SLEEPERS LIVE with us who slumber through our winters, with a dream. Their names I once rhymed in the following exquisite bit of free verse. (I call it free because I was never paid for it.)

The Bat and the Bear, they never care
What winter winds may blow;
The Jumping Mouse in his cozy house
Is safe from ice and snow.

The Chipmunk and the Woodchuck,
The Skunk, who's slow but sure,
The Ringed Raccoon, who hates the moon,
Have found for cold the cure.

Something of the lives of these, our brethren of the wild, I have tried to set forth here—because I care for them all. First comes the elvest, the shyest, and fourth here—because I care for them all. The stillest of the seven—the black bear, who yet dwells among men when his old-time companions, the timber wolf and the panther, have been long gone.

The black bear usually has a brown-ish muzzle and a white, diamond-shaped patch on his breast. Sometimes he is brown, or red, or yellow, or even white. He can bear a hunter a quarter of a mile away, and scent one for over a mile in the wind to right. He may weigh 300 pounds and be over two feet wide, yet he will slip like a shadow through tangled underbrush without a sound.

The first flurries of snow mean bedtime for Bruin. He is not afraid of the cold, for he wears a coat of fur four inches thick over a waistcoat of fat of the same thickness. He has found, however, that fat is cheaper than board. Unless there comes some great scourge of famine, he does not leave his den with nuts, he goes to bed when the first snow flies. One of the rarest adventures of woodcraft is the finding of a bear-hole where the bear sleeps rolled up in a big, black ball until spring. It is a cozy nest of dry leaves and moss, with a roof of boughs and snow. Through the winter he is always selected and concealed with the utmost care, for the black bear takes no chances of being attacked in his sleep.

I met the trail of the next sleeper on a cane brake in Georgia.

The opal water was all glimmering green and gold and crimson as it whirled under overhanging boughs ashame with the first of fall. The air tasted of frost, and had the color of pale gold.

At last we reached our canoe in a little grove and landed for lunch. By the edge of the smoky, golden cedar-water, in the pure white sand was a deep footprint, like that made by a baby's bare foot with a pointed heel. I recognized the hand and said to Lotor, the Washer, who believes firmly in that old proverb about cleanliness. That is about as near, however, as Lotor ever gets to godliness. He is the grizzled, gray raccoon who wears a black mask on his funny, foxy face, and has a ringed tail shaped like a baton, and sets his hind feet flat, like his second cousin the bear, while his mein covers as wide a range. Whatever he eats—frogs, crawfish, chicken, and even fresh eggs and snakes—he always washes. Two, three and even four times does he rinse and rub his food if he can find water.

Unlike the bears, Mr. and Mrs. Coon, and all the little coons, averaging from three to six, hibernate together soon after the first snowstorm of the year. One of the few legends of the long-lost Connecticut Indians which I can remember is that of an old Indian chief, who would drop down once in a while in a February thaw and look around, as his tracks prove; but he is not interested in his shadow. No indeed! What he comes out for is to look for the future duty. For the gray, frizzled woodchuck is as wary as he is fat. Watchfulness is the price of his life.

Some people claim to have dug woodchucks out of their holes. Personally I believe that it is about as easy to dig a woodchuck out of its hole as it is to catch a squirrel in its tree. They have a network of holes, and have a habit of starting digging on their own account when molested, and sealing up the new hole after them, so that they leave no trace.

Once in company with another amateur naturalist, we tried to dig an old chuck out of its burrow. After first stopping up all the spare holes we could find, we dug and dug and dug. Then we enlisted two other men, and they dug and dug and dug. After a while we came to a mass of great boulders. Then we pressed into service a yoke of oxen, and dug digging and tugging and tugging. Said digging lasted the full of a long summer day. All together it was an exceeding great digging—but we never got that woodchuck.

In September and October the woodchuck devotes all of his time to eating. The consequence is, that by the time the first frost comes, he is a big gray bag of fat. Mr. Woodchuck does not believe in storing up food in his burrow like the chipmunk. He prefers to be the storehouse. Soon after the first frost he disappears in the hole, and far down underground, at the end of a network of interesting passages, rolls himself up in a round, warm ball, and sleeps until spring.

According to the legend, on Candlemas, or Ground-Hog Day, not yet a legal holiday—which comes on Feb. 2—he pops out and, if he can see his shadow, goes in again for six weeks more of cold weather. I will not vouch for the fact that the weather depends on the shadow; but there is no doubt that the woodchuck does come out of his burrow as big as a pillow, and begin to nibble and begin to stop again, only to stop and sit up still and straight on sentry duty. For the gray, frizzled woodchuck is as wary as he is fat. Watchfulness is the price of his life.

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(Continued on page 14)

Photo by Mary C. Dickerson, Courtesy of American Museum of Natural History, New York

A CHIPMUNK
Revealed as He Hibernates, Rolled Into a Sleepy Ball.

Photo by Courtesy of American Museum of Natural History, New York

BATS IN HIBERNATION
A Detail of a Group on Display in the American Museum of Natural History, New York.

Photo by Raymond M. Chase

A JUMPING MOUSE—ABOUT TO JUMP
The Mouse We've Having a Drink From Some Fresh Cups When the Sun Beside at the Left Came Along and Tried to Nip His Nose.

Do Women Can Bring Justice and Humanity Into Politics

By Marjorie Shuler

JUDGE FLORENCE E. ALLEN
Photo by Bachrach, Cleveland.

THERE ARE SEVERAL REASONS WHY I went to Cleveland to spend a day with Miss Florence E. Allen, judge of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals. First, Judge Allen is the first woman in any country to receive a life appointment as judge in a court of general jurisdiction. Second, I once heard Judge Allen interrupt some prominent women discussing "women's disloyalty to women" by saying, "I want to deny that. Women are loyal to one another. The women of Ohio have stood by me magnificently." Thirdly, Judge Allen is one of only two women ranked in the equal prominent in the equal suffrage campaign to receive national public office in the United States. And, lastly, she is one of two women recently mentioned as potential candidates for President of the United States.

She seemed, therefore, the logical person to ask whether she is satisfied with the way women vote, why more of them are not in public office, and what she thinks are the steps by which they could advance to office-holding.

I got two answers to my last question by the indirect method. In the basement of the Federal Building in Cleveland, where Judge Allen now has her office, are boxed up three and one-half tons of books, constituting her library, moved from Columbus where she had been serving as Ohio State Supreme Court judge when her federal appointment was made. When repairs are finished the books will be installed in the new office. Meanwhile, back and forth, night and morning, pile of them travel in the arms of the judge. The parking place for the little car consequently becomes of moment. That morning I heard Judge Allen told with consideration, very brief, and a telephone call to the man in charge to whom Judge Allen was introduced then to be."

"That's right," I thought, but the question, "Are there any women as lawyers, judges, and jury have benefited a general atmosphere of courts and stopped "coarse and vulgar remarks," assessed 68 counties, and now with women voting, regardless of her own "lack of particularly in the criminal court." Women jurors, in her estimation, "are intelligent, conscientious, firm in their judgments, and not unduly emotional, neither being too hard on prisoners, or showing excessive sentimentality, as men jurors often do when some gold-digging woman is on trial."

Judge Allen had no ambition for public office when she took her legal training, and even now, she says, "I haven't a single ambition." She grew up, a typical midwesterner with definite traces of New England tradition, as much an American product as Indian corn, but mindful that she is a daughter of a Western Reserve and began an honorable service in the professions. Her father, a professor at Western Reserve University, used to say that as a child she loved best to have the Odyssey read aloud and that always there was a flood of questions, "Now you tell about it. Who planned to do what? How Which led him to comment to his wife, "If she were a boy I know she would be a lawyer."

The legal training did not begin until after months in Europe, where her sister studied the violin and Miss Allen began a career as writer of music criticisms. Music still is important to her and when she is absent from the legal centers she finds herself more critical than men, adding, "the docket is piled up just now. There is more work than can be done all day and evening, but being a woman I won't say there is too much. I must keep up."

Judge Allen is convinced that women voters are doing a fine job, although she added, "government is just what we make it and incompetency and graft suffrage campaigns, tramping through small towns to get my meetings, speaking, and then sleeping in a 30-cent bed in a boarding house because the sufrage finances would not permit greater expenditures. In this way she had canvassed 88 counties, and now with women voting, regardless of her own "lack of valuable ambition," as she puts it, her fellow-workers, "sort of pushed me into running for judge and the successive things have just happened."

It is true that women have done most of the drudgery of her campaigns, carrying her petitions, distributing 1,000,000 cards, and all on a campaign treasury at which, she says, "men politicians used to howl with laughter." Later those same men worked for her, but the devotion of women causes her still to say, "I owe everything that has happened to me to the loyalty of women."

* * *

However, the results were more of her own making than women would appear. For judges and courtroom attendants soon found that she would not "nap" on the bench, and that she was remarkably impartial in her decisions.

In criminal court it is her lot to draw the trial of Frank Motto, gangster, when judge and jury were told that it was executed on that day they would pay the supreme penalty themselves. Judge Allen described the courtroom scene when the jury brought in its verdict. There were two women on the jury and one of them, the foreman, gave the conviction "in a calm, collected voice." Because there had been no recommendation for mercy, Judge Allen sentenced the prisoner to capital punishment and as she did so happened to notice a man in the jury with the tears rolling down his cheeks.

Judge Allen is convinced that women are there because Mr. and Mrs. Average Voter have permitted them to be."

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"I don't blame him for crying," said Judge Allen. "It was a terrible thing to pronounce that verdict, but I was glad that it was a man who did the weeping and that no woman in the courtroom shed a tear."

There was another notable occasion, when a judge convicted in Judge Allen's court for perjury charged that his conviction was unfair. Judge Allen, rising from the bench, said soberly, "You have had indeed a fair trial. It is a shocking thing when a judge of your high office is shown to have betrayed the truth and his honor, and I sentence you to the penitentiary."

When Judge Allen had gone on from the criminal court, and was serving in the State Supreme Court, President Roosevelt's appointment of her to the Federal bench was received with acclaim by Ohio, and one of her colleagues on the Supreme Court, Judge Will P. Stephenson, said "There is no court too big for Judge Allen to admit that she had been opposed to a woman Supreme Court justice, but that two years of association with Judge Allen had proved to him that she was fitted for the job in every way, that 'she is for the people, she has no natural prejudice that I have ever been able to observe, and she is honest, fearless and outspoken.'"

Judge Allen has interests outside the law. Apart from music, she likes reading, especially poetry, and walking, particularly in the country. Perhaps in the list of "enjoyments" she should go per with the National Federation of Business and Professional Women, of which she is vice-president, and her lectures on international law given for three successive summers in Mexico City, arranged by the Committee on Cultural Relations with Latin America.

Perhaps her greatest interest outside her work is world peace. I have heard her solemnly and inspiringly plead for "the individual will to peace and the expression of that will through government," without which she thinks it would be impossible to abolish war, but I have never heard her make an emotional plea on what might be called personal grounds. So that I slipped into asking one of those questions which intrude on deep affections. "You always wear your Phi Beta Kappa key, don't you?" I said.

Her face was suffused with emotion as she said, "This is not my key. I have one. But this belonged to my brother who did not come back from France."

I knew that the other brother only returned briefly. One of Judge Allen's aims is to "re-create" him in the eyes of his daughter, Corinne. The two brothers were the only men in this line of a family known for its solidarity. So I realized what lay behind her next words, "It is all right; if it doesn't, then it is all wrong."

Two more things she said which are significant. One was that her work as a judge is a pleasure because it is a use of the mind in an effort to do justice. Without that fine distinction, it would be no pleasure, but as a means of attaining a right result, it gives personal joy and satisfaction.

And now she was saying with emphasis, "I hope some other woman will come after me. I want many women to do that. And I think that they will have better chances if there is less talk now about breaking traditions before the right time has come to break them."

COTTON

Boris Dallaway

Where Is the New Deal Taking Us?

(Second of Three Articles "Has the New Deal Failed?")

Forgotten Men, Who Were to Benefit Through a Program of Social and Economic Reforms, Have Gained Only Slightly, for Unemployment Remains Large and Production Lags

By H. B. Elliston

UNDER THE NEW DEAL THE FEDERAL budget of the national income was to be accomplished in behalf of the "forgotten man"—mainly the unemployed, the farmers, and the wage earners.

It is difficult to assess the extent of the transfer of purchasing power to the jobless. For, throughout the depression, the American people had been undergoing a voluntary deprivation of income in their behalf. Charity was unstinted. Americans dug deep into their pockets, assumed office. It must have been very great. When their funds were exhausted, thousands of people agreed to share their work, a practice which was another form of redistribution. But the total purchasing power which had been shifted to the unemployed under Mr. Roosevelt is immeasurably greater.

* * *

To my mind there can be no question of either the social advisability of the financial feasibility of supporting the unemployed out of an unbalanced budget. I. e., loan money. Socially the situation had grown so precarious that, if the political institutions of the country were to be preserved, the Federal Government had to shoulder the relief problem. Financially the case with which the Federal Government has raised its billions of pool of feasibility. When the Treasury closed its books on June 30, last year, the average rate to interest on the public debt was only 2.96 per cent. Thus, though the public debt had been increased from $10 billions to $27 billions in 1934, the taxpayers' burden for interest on the debt had increased by only $156 millions.

The farmer is said to be the original "forgotten man." He was marked out very early as the beneficiary of redistribution. In this connection the aim of the Administration is contained in the preamble of the Agricultural Adjustment Act. The farmer was to be restored to the purchasing power existing in the 1909-1914 period. In that period he had achieved what the New Dealers regarded as a balance between the prices he was paid for his crops and the prices he had to pay. In the war years the farmer was favored. He climbed up to 17 per cent beyond his prewar status. In 1921, the slump in agriculture started. Still the farm purchasing power in 1929 was as much as 95 per cent of the prewar level.

During the depression, however, the farmer's situation became unbearable. By March, 1933, his purchasing power dollar had sunk to 55 per cent of its prewar level.

The AAA aimed at restoring the farmer's purchasing power by helping him to win better prices for his crops through decreased production. This has been accomplished. As the price for curtailing his crops, the farmer has enjoyed the proceeds of "processing taxes" on farm products which are processed for consumption. He has been the recipient of two bows of funds, one from the Federal Government, but of private agencies.

No figures that I have seen give the total amount of money transferred to the unemployed before Mr. Roosevelt assumed office. It must have been very great. When their funds were exhausted, thousands of people agreed to share their work, a practice which was another form of redistribution. But the total purchasing power which has been shifted to the unemployed under Mr. Roosevelt is immeasurably greater.

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Balanced Budget and a Series of Social Reforms That Seem to Have Met With Great Favor

By Lothrop Stoddard

IN THESE UNEASY WORLD OF OURS, one country after another seems to have lost its bearings. Everywhere we see confusion and chaos, with the future growing darker and darker. Throughout the depression years that fortunate land has had a balanced budget, a stable currency, constant farmers, and almost no unemployment. Economy and efficiency in government are the order of the day.

Where is this happy land? Denmark, you'd never guess; because its present is so amazingly different from its past. The country in question is none other than Portugal.

Yes, Portugal. Just think of it! Portugal, which for generations was a byword for misgovernment, and which only nine years ago had sunk to the lowest depths of revolutionary chaos, irretrievable ruin.

What has wrought this miraculous transformation? The answer is: Dictatorship. But—dictatorship of a very special kind.

It is curious to note that while we were all busy watching the big dictatorships at Moscow, Rome, Berlin, and elsewhere, another brand of dictatorship had quietly installed itself in little out-of-the-way Portugal. This newcomer did not drape itself flamboyantly around any high-sounding theory. It proclaimed no political gospel such as Communism, Fascism, or "ism" of any kind. That did not rate headlines and so was not "news." Yet it apparently got more results with less friction than all the big dictatorships put together. With such a record, this neglected story seems well worth the telling.

First of all, let us sketch in a bit of background so as to get the full significance of what is going on.

For centuries, Portugal had been running downhill. Like the frog in Aesop's fable, which tried to inflate itself to the size of an ox, this little nation strove to become a world empire—and suffered accordingly. Little Portugal simply couldn't stand the strain. Lured by vast domains stretching from Brazil to the Spice Islands of the Far East, most of its able-bodied men sallied away adventuring—and rarely returned home. Its population, the "boom town" of the age, spawned a populace so corrupted by easy money that it was idle and unpatriotic by nature. Decadent Portugal presently collapsed. Stronger rivals seized its best colonies and Brazil declared its independence. The nation was a wreck.

The ruling House of Braganza having become weak and unpopular, the Crown was stripped of its old authority, and Portugal became a limited monarchy with a Constitution and a Parliament modeled on the English model. But British institutions did not function on such rotten foundations. Parliamentary government in Portugal simply meant the squabbles of rival gangs of politicians—all equally corrupt, who looted the Treasury and drafted no overthrown. A generation ago, the decadent dynasty was overthrown, and a republic was proclaimed with many fine phrases about liberty and democracy. Yet things continued to go from bad to worse. The

PORTUGAL AND HER LEADERS

General Oscar Fragoso Carmona, Recently Elected for a Second Seven-Year Term as Portugal's President. Appears in the Circle Above at the Left. (Photo, Keystone). Directly at the Left Is Dr. Antonio de Oliveira Salazar, the Finance Minister. (Photo, Keystone). Above Is a View of Cintra, Looking Up Toward Pina Castle. (Publishers Photo Service). The Castle at the Left, Situated in Lisbon, Is Historic Because From This Site Vasco da Gama Set Out on the First Voyage of Exploration Around Africa to India, and in Recent Years the First Aerial Flight to Brazil Took Off From the Same Point. (Publishers Photo Service).

terrible years where the country seemed inevitable. In this supreme crisis General Carmona asserted his authority and became a full-fledged dictator.

One of his first acts was to recall to public life a certain young professor of economics who had been a Cabinet appointee when the army seized power two years before. This youthful scholar was Oliveira Salazar. Appointed to a chair in the University of Coimbra at an unusually early age, he had long attracted attention in academic circles with the educated public by his brilliant lectures and trenchant essays, especially in the field of public finance. This reputation had earned him his original appointment as Finance Minister, but when he found himself virtually powerless he promptly resigned and returned to his professorial duties. But General Carmona did not forget him. So Salazar was summoned to the Presidential Palace and was again offered his crucial Cabinet post.

The young professor was no office seeker. He told the dictator frankly that he would not again interrupt his academic career unless he was given a free hand to carry out the deep-going reforms he had long had in mind. What Salazar's program was can be seen by the text of the short and pithy memorandum which he placed in the Dictator's hands. It read as follows:

"Each Cabinet Minister will agree never to exceed the budgetary sum assigned his department by the Minister of Finance. The Minister of Finance can veto any increase of expenses, ordinary or extraordinary, which has not been definitely provided for by revenue. The other ministers shall collaborate with the Minister of Finance in laying out a planned and balanced budget."

Here was a man after the dictator's own heart. It is characteristic of both men that Carmona appointed Salazar as Finance Minister on the spot, and that very next morning the new public life a certain young professor of economics who had been a Cabinet appointee when the army seized power two years before. This youthful scholar was Oliveira Salazar. Appointed to a chair in the University of Coimbra at an unusually early age, he had long attracted attention in academic circles with the educated public by his brilliant lectures and trenchant essays, especially in the field of public finance. This reputation had earned him his original appointment as Finance Minister, but when he found himself virtually powerless he promptly resigned and returned to his professorial duties. But General Carmona did not forget him. So Salazar was summoned to the Presidential Palace and was again offered his crucial Cabinet post.

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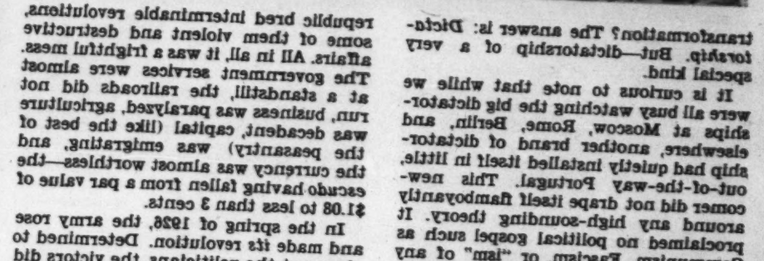

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DRUMS BEAT, FEET MARCH, HEARTS THROB

Photo from R. I. Nesmith and Associates

THE EFFECT OF THE DRUMS upon his pulses annoyed Ben as he stopped in the park. It annoyed him that the blood should pound in his veins as the parade swung past, the long column of high school cadets, their eager feet pounding out the rhythm of the march.

For he had long since come to the conclusion that it was all part of a false show, a calculated manipulation of human weakness. He knew that so well. And yet, his pulses did pound to the tempo of the drums, and something in his breast was warm and thrilling. It annoyed him exceedingly.

But, because he could not cross the street until the parade had passed, he sat down and watched the marching column. He was not aware of the other fellow on the bench until he spoke. Then he turned to look at him, non-descript in his shabby overcoat and the weather-mottled hat. But under a second look. There was a gleam in the dark eyes that touched him, a twist to the gently-smiling lips that was tolerant without being ironical or cynical.

"It gets you, doesn't it," the man said gently. "It gets you." He was watching the parade with steady eyes as he spoke.

Ben only shifted uneasily on his seat. It did get him. That's why he was annoyed.

"It gets you," the man repeated. "It we could only understand why it gets us we would never have a war again." He turned to Ben, his smile deepening. "You don't mind my talking this way?"

"Go ahead." Ben didn't mind. In fact the sit that he felt was like that pro-duced by the drums, except that it was deeper and more promising. The tempo of the drums was promising something. But that was an empty promise, he knew.

"I went over there," the man went on, "and I found out why. So many went over and didn't find out why. Would you like to hear?"

Ben found himself nodding again. He did want to know why. The parade still was in the room. And, in any event, beat in the tempo of the drums, but it was deeper, somehow. And the promise was surer.

"Then I knew I had to go. I got my troops had marched away. The people filled the street again, jostling, each one going his own way. But there was still something there of the marching. It was as though the troops had left their imprint on the street. And I paraded through the crowd without being conscious of the people around me as all. The thunder of the drums was still in my heart. I could feel the swing of

"I was just a youngster when I heard the drums. I had a job in an office. There was a window in the office that I was supposed to look out of to the street column that was pouring out of the country. And I liked it. I still didn't know why, but I was supposed to look out of the window, but I used to dodge me, although I didn't know why at the time, to watch the people. They moved as aimlessly. There was no coherence. They moved individually here and there, as though there was no common purpose.

"And the man who came into the office, the man I met on the street and in the subway, they were like that too. They talked to each other, but they didn't seem to be saying what they wanted to say. It was almost as though they were afraid to speak what was in their hearts. I used to be ashamed of my thoughts. I imagined they were queer. It was long afterward that I found out that all men feel like that in their hearts.

"Then one day I heard the drums. The country was at war then. Still, that day the thunder of the drums came up and filled the room. And they were saying things to me. They were making promises. They seemed to be drawing me toward a cause that would bring peace, toward a purpose that would bring me close to the men about me.

> "I walked to the window and looked down. Soldiers were marching through the streets. The crowds were withdrawn and quiet. The only movement there was that swinging, crashing motion of the column on the march. The men were in step, they moved together. They were marching toward a goal, and that goal was not of selfishness or desire. All that was gone. These men were free somehow. I felt that, although I didn't figure it all out as easily as that.

"Then I knew I had to go. I got my troops had married away. The people filled the street again, jostling, each one going his own way. But there was still something there of the marching. It was as though the troops had left their imprint on the street. And I paraded through the crowd without being conscious of the people around me as all. The thunder of the drums was still in my heart. I could feel the swing of

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"And the man who came into the office, the man I met on the street and in the subway, they were like that too. They talked to each other, but they didn't seem to be saying what they wanted to say. It was almost as though they were afraid to speak what was in their hearts. I used to be ashamed of my thoughts. I imagined they were queer. It was long afterward that I found out that all men feel like that in their hearts.

"Then one day I heard the drums. The country was at war then. Still, that day the thunder of the drums came up and filled the room. And they were saying things to me. They were making promises. They seemed to be drawing me toward a cause that would bring peace, toward a purpose that would bring me close to the men about me.

> "I walked to the window and looked down. Soldiers were marching through the streets. The crowds were withdrawn and quiet. The only movement there was that swinging, crashing motion of the column on the march. The men were in step, they moved together. They were marching toward a goal, and that goal was not of selfishness or desire. All that was gone. These men were free somehow. I felt that, although I didn't figure it all out as easily as that.

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(Continued on page 14)

FOR THE MODERN WOMAN

FEATURE THE BRILLIANT ATTIRE OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA

By Helen Johnson Keyes

mountains, which build towering cliffs on both shores of the Elbe River, are dark with Gothic evergreens and often vocal with trailing streams and cascades that tumble, foaming, into savage abysses. The sandstone walls are carved by erosion into the shapes of curious creatures which evoke in the visitor wierd moods and a sense of being out-side of reality. This feeling is enhanced by the numerous castles with great bastions and tessellated towers that scale heights that seem inaccessible to man. Where only the eagle could be expected to build, there (exual Bohemia lifted her fortresses. Some of them date from the ninth century.

From time to time as we rode we met peasants in colorless working attire, driving pigs, sheep, goats, and once a large flock of geese, along the circuitous road, presumably to find new feeding ground. At other times children would appear behind huge bundles of twigs and branches, gathered in the woods for home fires and now clasped like enormous shields in front of their little bodies. As we came out of the moun-

DRAWINGS

(1) The costume of a Bohemian man has inspired a rustic dress of beige-beige wool, with collar and pockets embroidered in red. The full blouse is of the moment, and the embroidered bands, beloved of the Czechoslovakian, are cleverly adapted for armholes, sleeve and yoke insertion, in the 1933 manner. The red hats must both have come from the same milliner.

(2) The frock of a merry bridesmaid has been adapted for white satin lounging pajamas, embroidered in jade green. The translation of the split sleeve—a favorite effect among the Slavs, and, we think, unique with them—into the divided tunic of the pajama suit; and the use of this idea again in the trousers illustrates the fascination of finding design themes in remote sources (Designed by Mona Hewes).

(3) The favorite Czechoslovakian band is used as a motif, delineating the interlacing yoke of this navy wool suit with white piqué detail and white tassels at back and waist. The full sleeves and high, flaring collar are also a gift from the pretty peasant girl (Designed by Hatmer Esquivel).

(4) This stalwart grandmother links suspects that her sturdy coat of natural-colored wool has been translated into an evening wrap of deep ivory taffeta. The Czechoslovakian band idiom has been incorporated into the cut of the armholes, a very modern turn in the fashion vocabulary (Designed by Rose Despocito).

(5) The embroidered apron of the Bohemian peasant has been interpreted by a printed green organdy, worn over a taffeta slip in a conflicting pattern and medley of colors, an arrangement which produces a good deal the effect of complicated needlework. The drapery of the peasant neck-kerchief suggests a theorpoorly modish support for the back décolletage, and the ribbon trimmings and rosettes are also congenial to the Czechoslovakian love of decoration (Designed by Jane Clifford).

(6) Man peasant and smart woman of the current season share an affection for the cape, as they do also for plaid and fringe. This American cape accompanies and matches a gray tweed frock with navy pinpoint. The plaids and fringe play an interesting duet in the design (Designed by Aline Cohen).

(7) All nations have appreciated the velour, and today bold lapels stride into the spotlight. The degree of this costume has made use of these themes and has also been bold enough to perceive that a Czechoslovakian color scheme is now acceptable in sophisticated fashion circles. She creates a suit of violet-blue and embroiders it in red, yellow and white, and gives it a pink linen blouse and matching hat (Designed by Jane Kennedy).

(8) Fine pleating is a frequently recurring theme in Czechoslovakian costume decoration. The peasant girl's blouse, thus designed, has suggested the delectable cape, opening in the back, and worn with a matching peach-colored chiffon frock, made over an underslip of pale blue crepe. The embroidered yoke and sleeve-bands and the pleated, upstanding collar are design elements borrowed from the original (Designed by Beatrice Townsend).

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tains and down toward the plains, after riding all day, an occasional painted cart would pass us, in color and design like the embroidered band of a sleeve or the crown of a cap. For the Czechoslovakian is almost as clever with oils and water colors as with yarns.

This we realized more and more as we began to pass through villages that looked like colossal toys, with their painted walls and carved balconies; and suddenly we came upon a village that was a mechanical toy, all in motion. A wedding festival was being held upon the green. No event could possibly have lent itself more completely to our desire, for here were gathered the costumes of several villages, the most sumptuous costumes of the peasant wardrobe.

It seemed to me that heads rather than feet were the prime movers in the dances beaten out that afternoon upon the greensward where lay the long shadows of dwindling daylight. While concertinas poured out the melodies of a few of the 30,000 folk songs which Czechoslovakia is said to possess, the drums thumped the rhythms, fluttering heads in white "babushkas" or "dove cape" circled and bucked and ranged backward and forward in grand chains, looking, indeed, like flocks of those gentle, low-flying birds for which they are named. And into their snow-white carry away in baskets large collections of those and on the evening of Easter Sunday they give a party to which the girls come and where everyone joins in eating the eggs.

Costume Adaptations Devised and Illustrations Provided by the Terpsikan School of Fashion, New York.

PHOTOGRAPHS

(I) Peasants on the way to church in the High Tatras Region of Northern Moravia, where the costume is extremely individualized.

(II) Alone or in company, mention or maid, the Czechoslovakian woman expresses in embroidery what seems to her most essential in life.

(III) Easter in Pezul, Czechoslovakia. During the Easter season it is customary for small groups of boys, visiting drums and playing concertinas, to visit the homes of marriageable girls. According to their fancy, the boys tap the doorlatch of the expectant maidens, who, in acknowledgment, give their visitors hard-boiled eggs, beautifully decorated in painted patterns. The boys

The most perfect workmanship is found in Bohemia, whose white work, done in a great variety of stitches, the choice of which is governed by the pattern, and in open-work designs of consummate delicacy, is the outstanding contribution of this section to Slovakian needlework. Invention, however, is more robust in the more easterly portions of the present republic, and the national genius is there more vehemently articulate.

Renata Tyršova, in characterizing the embroidery of southern and southeastern Moravia, says that it is unequaled except for certain Italian Renaissance work. From that of the fifteenth century Moravia has taken the embroidered diadem and floating in two lustened around the loreheaded with an bottom of the skirt, which are a badge of being just 14 years old!

Yes, surely, in Czechoslovakia one dances with one's head!

The blouses of white lawn were intricately embroidered in white and the velvet blouses with their raised patterns in heavy metallic threads exceeded in splendor the work of any power loom. The full, short skirts, decorated with embroidered bands, were almost completely covered with aprons worked with incredible intricacy, some white on white, some in every shade of each rainbow color.

The men danced in baggy, velvet trousers, sometimes embroidered with motifs down the sides, and Hussar dress drawn over them, which in no way impeded their agility. Two waistcoats were left open to reveal the white linen shirt beneath. It was the inner waistcoat, or slomachcer, on which the most lavish needlework was expended, and this garment is, indeed, the particular pride of Czechoslovakian swains. Their hats, with sharply pointed crowns and aggressive brims, had no feathers but plenty of "swank." Indeed, "swank" was the quality par excellence of these irresistible gallants. At least, we judge them to have been irresistible, because so many of the girls were wearing the emblazoned forehead bands that denote the pledge "to have and to hold," and that only dancers may wear.

This experience led me on to a tour of industrial museums in Bohemia and the countries which neighbored it, in a quest for further information regarding national costumes and, more particularly, national design themes in ornament.

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Renata Tyršova, in characterizing the embroidery of southern and southeastern Moravia, says that it is unequaled except for certain Italian Renaissance work. From that of the fifteenth century Moravia has taken the "punto reticella and cuputo." Miss Tyršova also says that in this region silhouette is altered in order to be brought into harmony with the color overlay of needlework; and that design attains to new expression because of the genius of the Moravians for the placement of motifs. Realizing that the motifs themselves are traditional, we understand that imagination must control itself with arrangements and color, and their harmonization with the silhouette.

In Moravia are found the most sumptuous of the baptismal veils. As Bohemia lavishes her genius on "bobunkas," so Moravia spends her skill on these head draperies, worn only to christenings. Made of brilliant silks, they are characterized by a perpendicular band of yellow or white silk, embroidered with groups of motifs in black.

The woman's bodice is here so very much shortened that it almost becomes a bolero and often is worn over this a spring by any American dress designer. Aprons are often worn at the back of the skirt and are more likely to be finely pleated than adorned with embroidery.

(Continued on page 14)

Contrast of Californian and Eastern architecture

EDWARD F. ADAMS

Toward the East the Commonwealth Club of California has been a force to inform and to lead. Many of the addresses delivered before it have become historic documents. Its platform has been a forum for the discussion of public questions of the first importance. Its membership has included men of the highest standing in the community. Its influence has been felt throughout the country. Its prestige is unrivaled by any similar organization in the United States.

Yet the Commonwealth Club of California is only 15 years old. It was founded in 1903 by a group of young men who were interested in the welfare of their city and state. Its membership grew slowly at first, but it has increased rapidly in recent years. Today it has more than 3000 members and its applications for membership are coming in at the rate of 100 a month. How its founders would rejoice if they could see the club as it is now!

The Commonwealth Club of California is a non-partisan, non-sectarian, non-commercial organization. Its purpose is to promote the study of economic, social and civic questions of importance to the community and to the nation. Its activities are many and varied. Its meetings are open to the public. Its membership is open to any man who is in sympathy with its aims and purposes and who is willing to support them. Its dues are $5 a year.

The club holds a luncheon meeting every Friday at the Palace Hotel in San Francisco. Frequently the speaker is a man well known throughout the country. Sometimes he is a visitor from abroad. Occasionally he is a local man who has made a special study of some important question. Always he is chosen because he has something interesting to say and knows how to say it.

Following the speaker's address comes the discussion period. Questions are invited from the floor. Often a lively debate ensues. Frequently the speaker finds himself hard pressed to defend his position against attack. Sometimes he is glad to admit that he has been convinced by the arguments of his opponents.

Every Friday luncheon of the club is broadcast by radio. Thousands of men and women who are unable to attend the meetings in person are thus enabled to hear the speakers and to participate in the discussions. Many requests are received each week for copies of addresses delivered before the club. Requests also come from libraries, schools, colleges and universities in all parts of the country for the club's bulletins and pamphlets.

The Commonwealth Club of California has been fortunate in the character of the men who have served as its presidents. Many of them have been leaders in the business and professional life of San Francisco. Others have been prominent in the educational world. Still others have been active in the civic affairs of the city and state. All have been men of vision and of public spirit.

The first president of the club was Frederick J. Koster, a well known lawyer and banker. He was followed in office by Rudolph Spreckels, Edward F. Adams, Will C. Wood, Dr. Robert Gordon Sproul, Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, Dr. Guy Potter Benton, Dr. Edward Hyatt, Dr. Monroe Deutsch, Dr. Robert Sibley, Dr. Robert G.

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New Deal

(Continued from Page 2)

ures published by state bureaus of labor statistics, the coal miners' union, the railroad brotherhoods and the Department of Labor, the following table is compiled:

	Number of Strikes	Number of Workers Involved
1927	707	330,000
1928	604	314,000
1929	921	289,000
1930	637	183,000
1931	810	342,000
1932	841	324,000
1933	1,695	1,168,000
1934	1,856	1,470,000
1935	2,014	1,117,000
1936 (estimated)	2,600	1,800,000

Compared with records of the past, the number of strikes in 1933 and 1934 was unusually high. But it is also true that the number of workers involved in strikes in 1935 and 1936 was relatively low. Many of the strikes in 1933 and 1934 were jurisdictional disputes between A. F. of L. unions and C. I. O. unions. Many of the strikes in 1935 and 1936 were sit-down strikes. Both of these types of strikes are relatively short. Hence the number of workers involved in strikes in 1935 and 1936 was relatively low.

Most of the strikes in 1933 and 1934 were caused by efforts of labor unions to organize workers in mass production industries. Most of the strikes in 1935 and 1936 were caused by efforts of employers to prevent the organization of their workers in labor unions. Most of the strikes in 1933 and 1934 were settled by the National Labor Board, the Automobile Labor Board, the Steel Labor Board, or by the President himself. Most of the strikes in 1935 and 1936 were settled by the National Labor Relations Board.

Most of the strikes in 1933 and 1934 were settled by compromise. Most of the strikes in 1935 and 1936 were settled by the victory of one side or the other.

Most of the strikes in 1933 and 1934 were caused by the refusal of employers to bargain collectively with labor unions. Most of the strikes in 1935 and 1936 were caused by the refusal of employers to sign contracts with labor unions after they had bargained collectively with them.

Most of the strikes in 1933 and 1934 were caused by efforts of employers to reduce wages. Most of the strikes in 1935 and 1936 were caused by efforts of employers to prevent increases in wages.

Most of the strikes in 1933 and 1934 were caused by efforts of employers to lengthen hours. Most of the strikes in 1935 and 1936 were caused by efforts of employers to prevent reductions in hours.

Most of the strikes in 1933 and 1934 were caused by efforts of employers to speed up workers. Most of the strikes in 1935 and 1936 were caused by efforts of employers to prevent workers from being speeded up.

Most of the strikes in 1933 and 1934 were caused by efforts of employers to introduce the stretch-out system. Most of the strikes in 1935 and 1936 were caused by efforts of employers to prevent the introduction of the stretch-out system.

Most of the strikes in 1933 and 1934 were caused by efforts of employers to introduce the piecework system. Most of the strikes in 1935 and 1936 were caused by efforts of employers to prevent the introduction of the piecework system.

Most of the strikes in 1933 and 1934 were caused by efforts of employers to introduce the premium system. Most of the strikes in 1935 and 1936 were caused by efforts of employers to prevent the introduction of the premium system.

Most of the strikes in 1933 and 1934 were caused by efforts of employers to introduce the bonus system. Most of the strikes in 1935 and 1936 were caused by efforts of employers to prevent the introduction of the bonus system.

Most of the strikes in 1933 and 1934 were caused by efforts of employers to introduce the profit-sharing system. Most of the strikes in 1935 and 1936 were caused by efforts of employers to prevent the introduction of the profit-sharing system.

Most of the strikes in 1933 and 1934 were caused by efforts of employers to introduce the stock-purchase system. Most of the strikes in 1935 and 1936 were caused by efforts of employers to prevent the introduction of the stock-purchase system.

Most of the strikes in 1933 and 1934 were caused by efforts of employers to introduce the company union. Most of the strikes in 1935 and 1936 were caused by efforts of employers to prevent the introduction of the company union.

Most of the strikes in 1933 and 1934 were caused by efforts of employers to introduce the open shop. Most of the strikes in 1935 and 1936 were caused by efforts of employers to prevent the introduction of the open shop.

Most of the strikes in 1933 and 1934 were caused by efforts of employers to introduce the closed shop. Most of the strikes in 1935 and 1936 were caused by efforts of employers to prevent the introduction of the closed shop.

Most of the strikes in 1933 and 1934 were caused by efforts of employers to introduce the union shop. Most of the strikes in 1935 and 1936 were caused by efforts of employers to prevent the introduction of the union shop.

Most of the strikes in 1933 and 1934 were caused by efforts of employers to introduce the preferential shop. Most of the strikes in 1935 and 1936 were caused by efforts of employers to prevent the introduction of the preferential shop.

Most of the strikes in 1933 and 1934 were caused by efforts of employers to introduce the maintenance of membership system. Most of the strikes in 1935 and 1936 were caused by efforts of employers to prevent the introduction of the maintenance of membership system.

Most of the strikes in 1933 and 1934 were caused by efforts of employers to introduce the check-off system. Most of the strikes in 1935 and 1936 were caused by efforts of employers to prevent the introduction of the check-off system.

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Tells how to act correctly in all social situations. Contains rules for writing letters, invitations, acceptances, regrets, visiting cards, etc. Gives the etiquette of introductions, calls, receptions, weddings, dances, dinners, teas, motoring, golf, tennis, sports, etc. Shows how to choose the correct clothes for every occasion. Tells how to entertain at home and abroad. Contains many valuable suggestions for the bride and groom. Etiquette for men and women. Etiquette for children. Etiquette for motorists. Etiquette for sportsmen. Etiquette for travelers. Etiquette for invalids. Etiquette for the sick room. Etiquette for the dinner table. Etiquette for the ballroom. Etiquette for the street. Etiquette for the opera. Etiquette for the theatre. Etiquette for the church. Etiquette for the home. Etiquette for the office. Etiquette for the shop. Etiquette for the factory. Etiquette for the farm. Etiquette for the ranch. Etiquette for the mine. Etiquette for the camp. Etiquette for the yacht. Etiquette for the boat. Etiquette for the train. Etiquette for the plane. Etiquette for the airship. Etiquette for the balloon. Etiquette for the submarine. Etiquette for the tank. Etiquette for the motorcycle. Etiquette for the bicycle. Etiquette for the horse. Etiquette for the dog. Etiquette for the cat. Etiquette for the bird. Etiquette for the fish. Etiquette for the insect. Etiquette for the reptile. Etiquette for the amphibian. Etiquette for the mammal. Etiquette for the marsupial. Etiquette for the rodent. Etiquette for the ungulate. Etiquette for the carnivore. Etiquette for the primate. Etiquette for the man. Etiquette for the woman. Etiquette for the child. Etiquette for the baby. Etiquette for the infant. Etiquette for the fetus. Etiquette for the embryo. Etiquette for the ovum. Etiquette for the sperm. Etiquette for the cell. Etiquette for the protoplasm. Etiquette for the nucleus. Etiquette for the chromosome. Etiquette for the gene. Etiquette for the molecule. Etiquette for the atom. Etiquette for the electron. Etiquette for the proton. Etiquette for the neutron. Etiquette for the meson. Etiquette for the positron. Etiquette for the neutrino. Etiquette for the graviton. Etiquette for the quantum. Etiquette for the relativity. Etiquette for the universe.
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Her first trip
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she can afford it NOW
Don't hesitate to pay all the extra about this remarkable service to Europe now existing at this time to sell you what kind of trip you want. Ask anyone who has recently been on this line to tell you what kind of people they had as fellow passengers; what the food is like; the attentive deck stewards; what the boat is like; the spacious decks for recreation and rest; the absence of noise; the comforts afforded in each passenger class; the cabins with outside windows and not more than two people to a cabin; the attentive stewards to serve you.
One class: You'll be bound to it and pleased.
Rates as low as $120 and up to $170 according to accommodations desired.
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Page Fourteen

RUMFORD BAKING POWDER

PHOSPHATE

THE BEST IN TWO-TO-ONE LEAVENER

"—because it's the phosphate in baking powder that makes it so wholesome for growing children," writes Dr. Alice Bunker Stockham, Chicago.

Don't forget, Mary, your Rumford when you bake. I can't pass up those delicious biscuits and muffins you make with it. And I'm sure to get my share of the cake—because you always bake to please Father, Cook!"

● Parker House Rolls must have the delicate lightness that only phosphate leavening can give. So be sure to use Rumford, the pure all-phosphate baking powder, in this recipe. It leavens batter and doughs phosphorically and efficiently. Its double action in the perfect two-to-one proportion produces uniformly fine results. Two-thirds of the leavening power is given off in the cold mixing—the final one-third completes the raising in the oven heat. There's never a bitter after-taste in Rumford-raised hot breads, cake or pastry.

The uniformity of Rumford leavening is an important characteristic that has much to do with the success which beginners in baking enjoy when they use Rumford. This uniformity is maintained by 22 tests during the process of manufacture. Every spoonful of baking powder in every Rumford can is uniform throughout in leavening power and wholesomeness.

THE RUMFORD COMPANY, Rumford, R. I.

If you have a waffle iron, send your name and address with a request for the Waffle Folder—it's free. Address

Parker House Rolls

1 cup scalded milk
1 cup boiling water
2 tablespoons sugar
1 teaspoon salt
1 cake yeast
1 egg
2 tablespoons melted butter
4 cups sifted flour

Pour milk over boiling water and add sugar and salt. When lukewarm add yeast dissolved in ¼ cup lukewarm water, egg well beaten, melted butter and flour. Mix well. Put in greased bowl, cover and set in warm place to rise. When double in bulk, turn out on floured board, roll ¼ inch thick and cut with floured biscuit cutter. Crease with dull edge of knife slightly to one side of center, brush with melted butter and fold over. Place close together in greased pan. Cover and let rise until light. Bake 20 minutes in moderate oven (375° F.).

ELIZABETH ANN BAKER

Rolls . . . they are so nice to serve at those semi-formal home dinners where a good impression is paramount.

Try these Rumford Parker House Rolls—they are as light and good as the raised-bread kind and made in half the time.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

BOSTON, THURSDAY, MARCH 7, 1935—VOL. XXVII, NO. 84 ** ATLANTIC EDITION | NEW CENTS ELSEWHERE / UNDER CENTS IN CANADA BOSTON

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Greek Rebels Take Two Aegean Islands: Capital Threatened

Kapel Navy Forces Plan Bombardment

Piraeus, Port of Athens, Held Menaced; Samos and Chios Cabinets Admire Foiling Sudden Attack by Revolutionaries

In Cabinet Meetings

Towns Sudden Attack by Revolutionaries

Samos and Chios Cabinets, Athens Admire, Foiling Sudden Attack by Revolutionaries

Capital Threatened by Rebel Navy

Rebels Take Two Aegean Islands

Greek Capital Continues to Give the Rebels Closest Attention to the Situation in Greece; Athens Observes the Concentration of Turkish Troops on Its Border; Balkan Powers Discuss Possibility of Foreign Intervention

ATHENS, March 7 (AP)—The Island of Samos and Chios have declared their allegiance to the rebels today after a short naval battle with the forces of the regime in the Aegean Sea.

The rebel navy is reported to be cruising off the Piraeus, port of Athens, and the capital is said to be threatened with bombardment unless the government promptly resigns.

The rebel navy, which is composed of the cruiser Averoff and a number of destroyers, is reported to have left Salonika, Greek Macedonia, where Greek Army headquarters are expected soon to be established.

Greek Army headquarters are expected soon to be established.

Greek troops along the Bulgarian frontier are reported to be concentrating.

Bulgarian troops are reported to be concentrating.

Bulgarian

PROVIDENCE, Westminster St. • HARTFORD, Main St.

BOSTON

WINTER STREET HOTEL

New England's Favorite Entertainment Center

For Your Convenience, Open to 9 P. M. Every Evening

extra or carrying charges for this service at Scott Printery.

Although the famous Scott Quinby Payment Club (registered) is the only one in New England. It is convenient to pay each month the famous Scott Quinby Payment Club (registered) is the only one in New England. It is convenient to pay each month while meeting your bills. There are no fees, no red tape, no embarrassment while meeting your bills. There are no fees, no red tape, no embarrassment while meeting your bills. There are no fees, no red tape, no embarrassment while meeting your bills.

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CARDARINE is the latest and the strongest word in this fabric. It does to wool figure. Scott First Lawton suits of CARDARINE are the latest style, shades and designs. Many smart styles, shades and designs. Many smart styles, shades and designs. Many smart styles, shades and designs.

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A two hour ride on Grand Central Electric

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Ride to Theatre District

Send for Booklet

"Running to Hotel"

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Next week comes the day when Federal Taxes must be paid, if you have income taxes to pay.

Uncle Sam Proves YOU CAN SAVE

Lend your money to your government and help it to help you. Buy U. S. Savings Bonds and Stamps at your bank or post office.

Treasury Department

ASK FOR MR. TAYLOR

Ask your telephone operator for Mr. Taylor. He will tell you how little it costs to have a radio telephone in your car.

NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

MONITOR

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE

THE

Published daily except Sunday and holidays

Founded in 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

An International Daily Newspaper

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Office Need Replanning? Do the "Insides" of Your Goods—Looking Office Furniture Jam? Interlocking steel makes it easy to adjust to office changes. It is also fireproof, extra strong, expensive to accommodate to any size. Desk drawers and file drawers. Desk pedestals with interlocking top for easy handling. Filing cabinet drawers interlocked for last inches of file drawers. Many other interior fixtures that are planned to fit your needs. Ask for booklet.

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Dog Racing Wins a Reprieve

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By a Staff Photographer

Vittorio: John V. Sheehan, General Passenger Agent, Boston & Maine Railroad.

Left to Right—Mrs. Amelia Earhart Putnam, No. 1 Woman Pilot; Paul F. Collins, President National Aviation Corporation; Mrs. Grace Muller Graham, Vice President National Aviation Corporation.

Aviation Carried To New England By Miss Earhart

Speaks to Legislators on Questions of Making Air Travel Safer

Amelia Earhart, who flights of fancy and fact by flying as a matter of business and pleasure, appeared before the Legislature's Committee on Aeronautics yesterday to urge the passage of bills which would make Massachusetts a better state in which to fly.

Miss Earhart, who is the first woman to fly the Atlantic alone, and who has made many other flights of note, told the committee that Massachusetts was behind other states in the development of aviation, and that unless it made some progress in the near future it would be left entirely behind.

Miss Earhart declared that more airports were needed, and that the state should provide them. She also urged that the state should provide for the licensing of pilots, and for the inspection of planes.

Miss Earhart was accompanied by Mrs. Grace Muller Graham, vice president of the National Aviation Corporation, and Paul F. Collins, president of the corporation, who also spoke in favor of the bills.

Mrs. Graham told the committee that she had been flying for 10 years, and that she had found that the best way to encourage aviation was to make it safe.

Mr. Collins told the committee that the National Aviation Corporation was formed to promote aviation in New England, and that it was not interested in making profits from flying, but in developing aviation.

Mrs. Graham, Miss Earhart and Mr. Collins were introduced by Representative Charles H. Cole of Fall River, chairman of the committee.

Chamber Finance Forecast

"It matters not how much the automobile industry may be overdone, the aeroplane industry is very enthusiastic about the progress it is making," said Miss Earhart yesterday. She also said that the aeroplane industry based Manchester should be developed as a port of entry for aeroplanes coming from Europe.

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Offered for Sale

Manchester Buildings

MANCHESTER, N. H., March 7 (AP)—The Manchester Manufacturing Company yesterday announced that it would offer for sale its entire plant, a storehouse and its Amoskeag Canal property, with a total floor space of about 1,500,000 square feet, at a price of $3,500,000.

The Amoskeag Company was organized in 1831 and has been operating its mills continuously since then. It employs 5,000 persons and has a weekly payroll of $100,000. The mills manufacture cotton and woolen goods, principally cotton duck and woolens.

The Amoskeag Company has been losing money for more than a decade. Many of its buildings are old and inefficient, and the company has been unable to obtain tenants for them.

The Amoskeag Company has been losing money for more than a decade. Many of its buildings are old and inefficient, and the company has been unable to obtain tenants for them.

Hilarity Starts Early

Fun Begins

6:00	WEAF	"Chicken Mystery"; Joe Cook; Jimmy Durante and Lanny Ross; soloists; orchestra.			
6:30	WJZ	"Three Piano Weavers"—exercises. "Around the Dinner Table."			
7:00	WEEI	Frank Black and his Lucky Strike Instrumental ensemble.			
7:30	WEAF	"Colonel Stoopnagle and Budd", comedians.			
8:00	WJZ	"Hollywood Hotel"; dramatic and musical leave; soloists; orchestra.			
8:30	WEAF	Phil Baker, comedian, and company; soloist; bobbins orchestra.			
8:30	WEEI	"Main Line"; local soloists; Ada Tavares, organist.			
8:00	WBZ	Bernice Judis, comedienne; Charlotte Shorter; bobbins orchestra.			
8:30	WJZ	Influence Evans; Bob Hope, comedian; soloist; bobbins orchestra.			
9:00	WEEI	Feelie Mendes, soprano; male quartet; concert orchestra.			
9:00	WJZ	Jack Pearl, Ramona, soprano; male quartet; concert orchestra.			

Dance and Variety

9:00	WEAF	Ben Bernie and his Lucky Strike orchestra.			
9:30	WJZ	"The Monitor Views the News".			
9:00	WBZ	"The Monitor Views the News".			
9:30	WEEI	Music Guild; chamber music recital.			
9:45	WJZ	Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra; Howard Barlow, conductor.			
9:45	WEEI	Kiltie Band; Frank Munn, tenor; Peter Dixon, conductor.			
10:00	WJZ	American School of the Air: current events; occasional Endeavor.			
10:30	WJZ	Kitchen Tyrt; cooking talk; soloist; piano team.			

Variety Program

8:00	WJZ	Ed Wynn, Graham McNamee, announcer; Deep Harmony Quartet; Don Voorhees, conductor.			
8:00	WEEI	Music Appreciation Hour; Walter Damrosch, conductor.			
8:00	WBZ	"The Monitor Views the News".			
8:15	WJZ	"Dear Columbia"; network and mail entertainment.			
8:30	WJZ	United States Navy Band; Capt. William J. Stannard, conductor.			
8:30	WBZ	Ann Leaf, organist; Jesse Crawford, organist.			
9:00	WJZ	Jack Benny, Mary Livingstone, Phil Harris and Frank Parker; Don Bestor's orchestra.			
9:00	WEEI	Dramatic Guild; Alexander Onslow, director.			
9:30	WJZ	Ben Bernie and his orchestra.			
10:00	WJZ	Bernice Judis, soprano; Abe Lyman and his orchestra.			
10:00	WEEI	Ted Fio Rito and his orchestra.			
10:30	WJZ	Ozzie Nelson and his orchestra.			
10:30	WEEI	Jack Fulton and his orchestra.			
11:00	WJZ	Jack Denny and his orchestra.			
11:00	WEEI	Dolphin Dance and Eddie Duchin and their orchestra.			
11:30	WJZ	Vincent Lopez and his orchestra.			
11:30	WEEI	Alexander Gray and Frank Parker; Ted Weems and his orchestra.			
11:45	WJZ	Benson Heights; Lennie Hayton and his orchestra.			
12:00	WJZ	Ben Pollack and his orchestra.			
12:00	WEEI	Henry George; Jack Little and his orchestra.			
12:30	WJZ	Ben Pollack and his orchestra.			
12:30	WEEI	Jack Denny and his orchestra.			
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11:00	WEEI	Henry George; Jack Little and his orchestra.			
11:30	WJZ	Ben Pollack and his orchestra.			
11:30	WEEI	Jack Denny

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Do you demand fabrics of all-wool quality?
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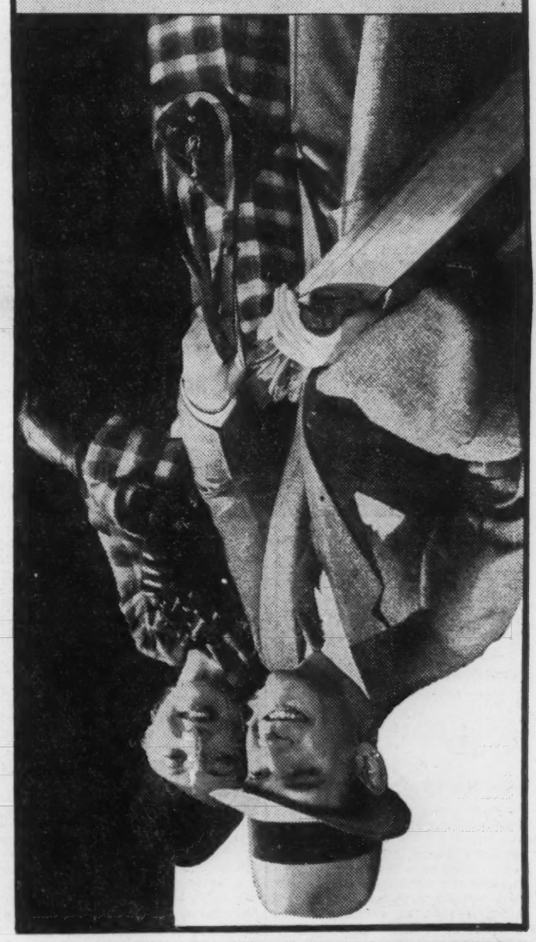

No man would knowingly pay more than he has to for the kind of clothes he likes. Yet many men do as in the mistaken belief that they can't get what they want at a low price.

$35.20

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HICKORY - GLORIA
A TREAT FOR
CANDY LOVERS

Beef Stew... Lamb Stew... Beef Loaf

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● Smoking hot and ready to serve, crusted a golden brown—that's the delicious dish that's more than ever a high tradition the simple, sensible Providence Corned Beef Hash is the only genuine New England dinner-dish in the can. It comes in 4-portion and 5-portion size.

Corned Beef Hash, send us its name and 10 cents for a 1-portion trial tin by mail. Another dime brings you also the new book recipes. Providence Beef Loaf with gravy. Boston Food Products Company, Boston, Massachusetts

It your grocer hasn't Providence Corned Beef Hash, send 10 cents for a 1-portion trial tin by mail. Another dime brings you also the new book recipes. Providence Beef Loaf with gravy. Boston Food Products Company, Boston, Massachusetts

Clotionsilk Good HASH

● Smoking hot and ready to serve, crusted a golden brown—that's the delicious dish that's more than ever a high tradition the simple, sensible Providence Corned Beef Hash is the only genuine New England dinner-dish in the can. It comes in 4-portion and 5-portion size. It comes in

● Experienced motorists know it's real economy to fill up with Quaker State because the standards never become lower. There's no waste in Quaker State Motor Oil's long life. That's how Quaker State gives you its famous "extra years of lubrication . . . every drop is full-strength in every gallon."

● Actual experience of Mahlon H. Rice in driving New Detroit to Miami.

"Just about right for conditions."

DRIVING HARD
When roads are slippery or streets flooded — when traffic is heavy and visibility poor — when tires are treacherous and stops—then you realize the importance of good brakes.

CROWDS
Where crowds are gathered, pushing, pushing, you're the target of the pickpocket — that's where clothes are worries.

SHOPPING
With countless errands to do and packages to be carried home in your arms—with so much things waiting to be done at home.

ROUGH WEATHER
When gusty winds blow outside —when rain or snow threatens pedestrians, and taxis are full of shoes and stockings.

Do You Avoid Certain Things?

Likewise, if you balk at hard driving conditions, or if you want to save gas and time, there is your telephone, ready at hand for just such occasions.

People who do their own work have little enough time for themselves, and they particularly need and enjoy a telephone that cuts time-savers to the less time-savers. Costing as little as two nickels a day, a trip more or less, the telephone quickly earns its way in service and savings.

If you haven't a telephone, get in touch with your local telephone business office.

If you are late with "a thousand and one things," indoors, why go out and try to do more? Let the telephone do your running around.

If you want to avoid the trembling of clumps, send your voice to accomplish your errand. The telephone takes you there • and back in a jiffy.

If you would escape lonely weather, let the telephone carry your message and help you entertain. Visit the old farmer, the storekeeper and the lesidents all are saying: "Next to a six months' job. And like about it's a tossup, only a few weeks left to go—"yessir!"

Helps You to
Escape Them
The Telephone

NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

Maine Power Issue in Doubt

Attitude Toward Quoddy Project Discussed
Portland's Credit Case Good Indorsement

* * *

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Maine, March 7—As developments of the New Deal, Three new men from the State were a pretty independent institution. Now a state can weigh more a question of whether it will do about it. The liaison officer between the State and federal power development here is to see what the Government is going to do for the Quoddy project, and the Passamaquoddy tidal power project, which has been a subject of much discussion of late, is to be given a thorough going over.

Governor Brann has been in Washington for several days, and while he has not made any statement as to his attitude toward the Quoddy project, it is known that he is not in favor of the State's undertaking the development at this time. Instead, he is said to favor the development of the Androscoggin River by the Government, which would be helpful to the pulp and paper industry of that section.

Another factor in the situation is the Passamaquoddy power project of the Federal Government, which has been one of the chief supporters of the Quoddy project. Should the Federal Government undertake the development of the Androscoggin River, it would be in competition with the Quoddy project, and it is not likely that the Federal Government would undertake the development of both projects.

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Dancing Bags:

I am trussed three ways—
sails to the "Flying Trapeze,"
more wry wem Wanamaker
twoggs at all hours. Every
inel night. (Amusing piece
except one expects the desp-
ing young mamma to land
in one's soup.)

Good twoggs are entertain-
tory like anything, and after
dark wive one first snortion
dark wive one first snortion
wait of last not tarins. My
interest and fivestars fancy is
such a snperior suit von'd
think it cost dnrumple the
magic $25.12.

It is very coit monotone
twoggs, a foiregone shade of
rose red. The long cost is
covered with wooden buttons
which can be felt oben at the
neck, and the whole thing
is with no teeters.

I have also found the per-
fect plouse and swveater.
A dotty, dressy tie-silk
plouse with a pig bow, inst
tailored enough, and a
sweater that is tipped up to
make von shonlder, with a
crossomy neckline. I am a
dafter . . .

Anne Abbott

New York • Philadelphia

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It's easy to find the fashions that MINI chooses for them are exclusively in the New York and Philadelphia stores of John Wanamaker

Notice to Customers

Owing to the Interborough Rapid Transit Company's action in discontinuing the Fifth Avenue Coach Company's service on Fifth Avenue, we have moved our Fifth Avenue entrance to 48th Street, and our Fifth Avenue telephone number is now Vanderbilt 3-0100.

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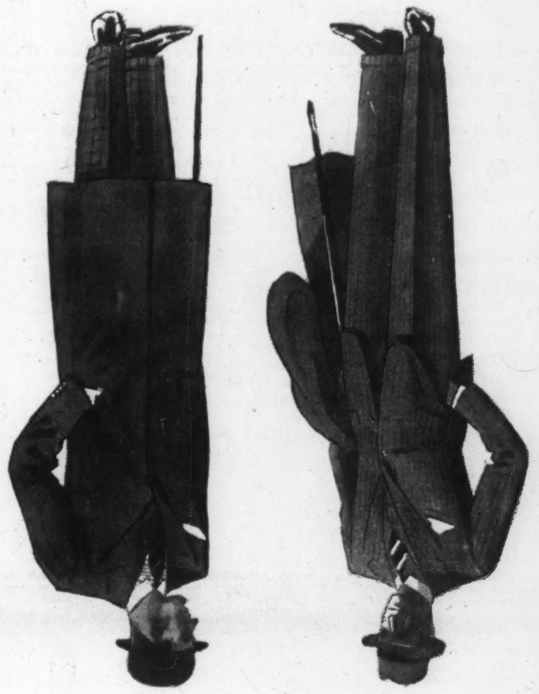

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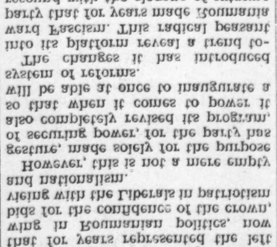

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The Siamese Change Rulers

Brahms Birthplace Escapes Wrecking Cranes in Hamburg

Modern Housing Drive Passes by Spectacular and Centuries-Old House Where Composer's Family Eased Many an Empty Cupboard

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAMBURG—Most of the old houses in the poorer districts of Hamburg are now being torn down in the modernization and improvement of up-to-date office buildings. Fortunately, the spectacular destruction has not yet left the locale of modernization. For here in the secluded part of the city stands the house where Johannes Brahms was born on May 7, 1833.

Although a multiple conglomerate of apartments in Alsterdamm Street, Eimsbüttel, soars more than eight stories high, the Brahms birthplace on the block remains a two-story building. It is a relic of the days when Hamburg was not a metropolis but a small city of merchants and sailors. Its narrow, dark rooms, with their low ceilings and small windows, are now being opened to the public as a memorial to the composer.

Many famous persons have visited the Brahms birthplace since it was opened in 1931. Among them were Albert Einstein, Arturo Toscanini, Thomas Mann, Max Liebermann, Gerhart Hauptmann, Fritz Kreisler, Bruno Walter, Wilhelm Furtwängler, Richard Strauss, Artur Schnabel, Emil Jannings, Lotte Lehmann, Max Pechstein, Ernst Barlach, Emil Nolde, Ernst Krenek, Alexander Kipnis, Hermann Abendroth, Ernst Wolf Mommsen, Hans Pfitzner, Max Reger, Arnold Schönberg, Alban Berg, Anton Webern, Paul Hindemith, Ernst Toch, Erich Kleiber, Otto Klemperer, Bruno Walter, Wilhelm Furtwängler, Max Reinhardt, Alexander Moissi, Elisabeth Bergner, Fritz Busch, Adolf Busch, Rudolf Serkin, Carl Flesch, Joseph Szigeti, Jascha Heifetz, Nathan Milstein, Yehudi Menuhin, Artur Rubinstein, Vladimir Horowitz, Wanda Landowska, Walter Gieseking, Edwin Fischer, Claudio Arrau, Alfred Cortot, Pablo Casals, Jacques Thibaud, Georges Enesco, Lauritz Melchior, Lotte Lehmann, Elisabeth Schumann, Richard Tauber, Fritz Kortner, Leopold Stokowski, Eugene Ormandy, Serge Koussevitzky, Dimitri Mitropoulos, Arturo Toscanini

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